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HAY MARKETS DEPRESSED BY HIGH FREIGHT RATES.

Recent Survey Made by Bureau of Markets Reveals Extreme Dullness at Nearly all Principal Market Points.

At the beginning of the second quarter of the present year the hay markets of the country continue very dull. Prices of the tame hays have declined $3 to $4 per ton since the first of the year and the movement generally has been very slow because of limited demand.

On Jan. 1 it was estimated that only 25% to 30% of the marketable surplus had then been shipped from the principal timothy producing States. From a survey just completed by the U. S. Bureau of Markets it is estimated that 60% to 65% of the surplus has now been marketed, leaving 35% to 40% of the marketable surplus yet to be shipped before new crop hay arrives on the market. In the review published in The Market Reporter for Jan. 8 it was estimated that 40% to 45% of the hay in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois had already been marketed, while in the other timothy States, including Michigan and New York, 20% to 25% was estimated as having been sold. At this time the surplus to be marketed is estimated to be almost the same in all of these States. This would indicate a heavier movement from the northern and eastern States during the past three months than from the central western group.

Two-thirds of Alfalfa Sold.

From 65% to 70% of the alfalfa crop is reported to have been marketed up to Apr. 1, compared with 35% to 40% on Jan. 1. While this leaves a smaller percentage for alfalfa than for timothy, it does not necessarily show a better movement of alfalfa during the past three months, for the reason that the alfalfa movement had been heavier than the timothy movement up to Jan. 1, and there was a smaller surplus of alfalfa at that time.

The reports do indicate, however, that stocks in the various alfalfa sections, as in the timothy sections, have been evened up and that Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska have now reduced their marketable surplus to nearer the percentages shown by the other States. Practically all the hay has been shipped from New Mexico and Arizona and new hay is now appearing on those markets. Reports from Montana show a light movement in that State, with only 30% to 35% of the surplus marketed to date. Because of the low quality of much of the alfalfa which is yet unmarketed and because of the pre-

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The week's live-stock markets recorded firm to higher prices for cattle and sheep, but hogs dropped to the lowest levels since 1916. Receipts of nearly all classes were liberal. Light offerings caused a generally firm to higher market for all kinds of fresh meats (p. 258).

The trend of the grain markets continued downward, though several sharp upturns occurred during the week. Export and milling demand good (p. 267).

The early season for fruits and vegetables is shown by the unusually heavy car-lot movement during the month from March 15 to April 15. Potatoes and new onions declined. Other leading lines were steady to higher (p. 264).

Butter markets were nervous, with prices fairly firm under limited receipts. Cheese markets were weak, with lower prices prevailing (p. 262).

Hay trading was practically at a standstill. Receipts were extremely light, as was the demand. The feed market continued dull, with no signs apparent of an improvement in the demand (p. 268).

In the seed markets the demand for clover and grass seed is nearly over, though the season has held on longer than was expected (p. 270).

Cotton prices showed advances during the week. The March consumption increased over March, 1920 (p. 271).

The monthly cold-storage report for April 1 appears in this issue (p. 261).

SOUTHEASTERN STATES USED MUCH MORE CORN DURING 1920.

Corn Receipts Jumped in Atlanta District, While Wheat and Oats Shipments Fell Off.

The table accompanying this article, showing the carload receipts of grain by months for the years 1919 and 1920 at the four principal markets in the Atlanta Federal grain supervision district, gives some interesting indications of the trend of the grain business in that territory.

In preparing this table the receipts as reported by the railroads have been used at Atlanta, as only a small portion of the grain arriving at that point is inspected. Practically all the grain arriving at the other three points, Birmingham, Jacksonville, and Savannah, is inspected, and the inspection figures therefore have been used, it being assumed that any small portion not inspected will show about the same fluctuation in volume as the inspected portion. No figures are given of the receipts of corn at Savannah as that market uses practically none of this commodity. Likewise, Atlanta

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SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETING CARRIED TO EXTREME.

Liquidation So Far This Year Greatly in Excess of Corresponding Time Last Year—Feeder Shipments Less.

A paradoxical situation exists in the sheep and lamb industry at the present time. Despite the fact that the number of sheep and lambs on farms Jan. 1, 1921, was far below the average for the past 20 years, receipts at primary markets during the first three months of the current year have been unusually heavy.

The U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates estimated that there were 43,615,000 sheep on farms on Jan. 1. With but three exceptions this was the smallest number so reported since 1900.

On the other hand, receipts at 68 markets during the first three months of this year showed an increase of 734,000 head, or 17% over the receipts during the corresponding period in 1920. During the same period local slaughter increased 22% while stocker and feeder shipments, which represent the number going back to the country for feeding or breeding purposes, decreased 348,529 head, or 59%.

Situation Has Alarming Features.

Such a situation is not without its alarming features to students of the trade who foresee the liquidation of an unusually large percentage of everything salable, including much breeding stock.

Reports from the great sheep producing areas of the Northwest indicate that because of financial difficulties still further liquidation will be necessary during the coming summer and fall. Reliable information strongly suggests the possibility of this process being carried to such an extent that the range sections and many middle western and eastern areas will be left with a smaller number of breeding sheep than at any time during the past 20 years.

The heavy receipts at central markets during the first three months of the year may be traced to several causes. Owing to the drought over much of the range area last summer, many western range lambs and sheep were sent for feeding to sections in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, and elsewhere where feed was reasonably plentiful. Much of this stock was not marketed until after Jan. 1.

During January and February financial pressure forced many ranch owners to sell breeding stock, including many ewe lambs

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Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE AND SHEEP PRICES FIRM TOWARD END OF WEEK.

Hogs Drop to Lowest Levels in Five Years—Heavy Receipts Chiefly Responsible.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

The week ending Apr. 16 opened lower on cattle and sheep, but at the close the market was strong and apparently in a healthy condition. Hog prices dropped to the lowest levels in more than 5 years, and although there was some advance at the finish the market seemed to lack stability. At several points the average cost of packer and shipper hogs was the lowest for any week since February, 1916.

Hog and sheep receipts for the week were liberal, but marketings of cattle decreased. Ten markets reported a combined supply of 512,100 hogs during the week compared with 439,493 the previous week. Sheep receipts totaled 266,700 at 10 markets compared with 237,466 the previous week.

The cattle run totaled 142,200 compared with 157,344 the previous week. Receipts for the corresponding week a year ago do not offer a fair comparison, as many of the leading markets were virtually closed down by strikes of railroad workers.

Fairly Liberal Cattle Receipts.

Cattle.—Fairly liberal receipts of cattle on Monday caused prices to drop to the lowest levels of the season at the markets under review. Lighter receipts on subsequent days, however, improved trade sentiment and prices at the close were generally higher than a week earlier.

Beef-steer buyers fought the advance at virtually all points under review, claiming that the dressed-beef market did not warrant higher prices on the hoof. However, supplies continued light and orders were sufficient to provide some rather sharp competition. Chicago reported a further export demand for beef steers, fat she stock and bulls. Light cattle, which were comparatively scarce, were wanted by practically all buyers with the exception of exporters. As a result, yearling steers and heifers and fat she stock sold relatively higher than weighty bullocks.

Chicago reported an extreme top for the week of $9.50 paid for mixed yearling steers and heifers on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. All cattle reaching this figure averaged under 800 lbs. and were strictly on the baby-beef order. Illinois fed bullocks grading prime made an extreme top of $9.40 at Chicago, with the next highest sale at $9.30 and very few loads above $9.

East St. Louis reported light steers and heifers at $9.40 but no weighty beeves above $8.75. Kansas City sold light steers up to $9 with $8.40 the highest price paid for weighty stock. Omaha was an exception, as heavy bullocks reached $9 at that point with the best lights offered going at $8.75. No choice steers arrived at St. Paul.

Approaching Jewish holidays undoubtedly had an adverse effect on the market for weighty steers and fat, heavy cows, the outlet for which ordinarily depends to a large degree on kosher trade. Additional important Jewish holidays fall on May 8 and 9.

Beef-steer prices at the close of the week were generally steady to 25¢ higher, some points reporting greater gains on some grades. St. Louis reported closing prices on heavy steers 10¢ to 15¢ lower, with lighter weights steady to 25¢ higher.

Fat Cows in Demand.

Fat cows and heifers were very scarce. The demand from several sources was so urgent that butcher stock sold relatively higher than beef steers, the price spread being by far the narrowest of the season and in fact the narrowest for several years past. Good and choice kosher cows as well as cows bought for export brought $7.75 at Chicago compared with a range of from $7.75 to $8.75 on the bulk of beef steers.

Chicago reported numerous sales of choice heifers late in the week around $8.50 to $9, with choice light heifers selling in with loads of steers as high at $9.50. Butcher cows and heifers were generally steady to a quarter higher at the points under review.

Canner and cutter cows and heifers were slow sellers at all points with further declines noted at Kansas City. Country buyers took good-mouthed cows in canner condition for stocker purposes, some of these selling as low as $2 to $2.50. Packers bought canner cows as low as $1.50 at several points, some old shells going as low as $1 at Kansas City.

Bulls found an improved outlet and prices advanced 25¢ to 50¢ at all points under review with the exception of East St. Louis, where a 25¢ decline was reported. Export and eastern demands bolstered the market at Chicago where bolognas went generally at $4.75 to $5.25, or 50¢ to 75¢ higher than the low spot of the preceding week.

Calves were generally steady at Chicago and St. Paul, but other points reported 25¢ to 50¢ advances. Improved demand for veal at the new low prices and a somewhat better outlet for calfskins were strengthening factors. Packers took the bulk of veal calves at Chicago around $7 to $8, while shippers paid $8.50 to $9.50 for selected 150 to 180 lb. weights.

Country demand for stockers and feeders was narrow at virtually all points, resulting in sharp declines in prices. Late in the week the lower levels attracted orders to Kansas City and Chicago. Demand centered on stocker grades for grazing purposes. Missouri River markets reported stocker and feeder steers 25¢ to 50¢ lower for the week,

(Concluded on page 260, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT MARKETS GENERALLY FIRM TO HIGHER.

Light Offerings Cause Advances—Light Pork Loins and Handyweight Lamb Gain the Most.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

While there was no perceptible broadening of the demand for fresh meats during the week ending Apr. 15, the light to moderate offerings both East and West caused a generally firm to higher market for all classes. The greatest advances were scored on light pork loins and handyweight lamb.

Beef.—Total offerings of beef were considerably below normal at all markets. Choice steer beef was scarce but ample for the limited demand. Except at Boston the demand was best for medium grade, handyweight steers and cows weighing 500 lbs. and under, and these sold at prices relatively higher than the better grades and heavier weights. The few common steers and cows offered moved readily at prices steady to strong compared with last week's close. Barring a decline of 25¢ on steers at Boston the market was firm and unchanged at Chicago and Philadelphia, with New York 50¢ to $1 higher on steers and unchanged on cows. Bulls held steady at Boston and declined 25¢ at Chicago. Common grades advanced $1 at New York, while other grades were unchanged.

Kosher Beef Declines.

Offerings of kosher beef at Chicago exceeded the demand and prices declined $1. Boston and Philadelphia were unchanged under a moderate supply and fair demand. New York opened strong to higher with further advances later in the week. With liberal supply and slow demand earlier advances were lost and the market closed $2 higher on the lower grades and unchanged on the better grades.

Veal.—Good and choice veal was scarce at all markets. Offerings were comparatively light at Chicago and under a much greater demand prices advanced $1 to $1.50. With fairly liberal receipts at eastern markets the undertone was weak throughout and prices held barely steady.

Lamb.—The moderate supplies consisted largely of heavy weight lamb of good quality. Largely because of this condition retail de-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING APR. 16.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ag. o	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	250	$8.52	245	$8.20	243	$8.41	242	$8.35	241	$8.46	241	$8.42	246	$8.39	240	$9.13	248	$15.19
East St. Louis	192	9.22	204	8.55	200	8.36	190	8.59	180	8.64	200	8.67	194	8.64	204	9.33	218	14.46
Kansas City	230	8.06	228	7.70	233	7.70	229	7.70	235	7.76	207	8.06	230	7.82	230	8.64	241	14.08
Omaha	253	8.07	252	7.48	265	7.58	262	7.68	254	7.93	256	7.90	260	7.70	259	8.63	250	14.24
South St. Paul	228	8.49	229	8.09	234	7.90	226	8.03	230	8.06	228	7.96	230	8.07	226	8.87	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Apr. 16.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	66,521	22,906	43,615	141,220	29,165	112,055	98,987	30,444	68,543
East St. Louis	12,885	2,866	6,492	55,023	37,946	30,030	5,775	.....	3,263
Indianapolis [1]	10,063	5,320	4,889	53,258	28,302	23,903	301	.....	301
Kansas City	31,733	15,259	19,395	42,857	8,238	34,662	34,331	3,857	30,891
Oklahoma City	3,971	1,926	2,746	9,660	322	8,521	244	.....	245
Omaha	20,172	7,628	12,544	53,043	16,748	36,295	58,596	20,471	38,125
St. Joseph [1]	8,325	2,881	5,891	24,734	3,441	21,054	26,275	4,519	21,561
St. Paul	12,957	6,343	8,060	33,189	6,092	26,550	1,465	70	1,622
Sioux City	9,809	5,453	5,517	38,934	14,343	24,191	6,704	2,132	4,448
Wichita [1]	4,311	3,350	1,215	8,009	.....	7,665	1,414	1,310	100
Total	130,748	73,632	110,364	459,927	144,597	324,926	234,092	62,803	169,099
Previous week	201,356	72,350	119,370	411,622	131,414	274,169	199,093	52,915	145,365

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 15

mand was considerably narrowed. All markets opened with advances of $1 to $2, but these advances were lost later at eastern markets. Under a somewhat greater demand and increased offerings of handyweights, the advance was well maintained throughout at Chicago.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton were extremely light, and under a fairly good demand at all markets, the range of prices was $1 to $2 higher at eastern markets and unchanged from a week ago at Chicago.

Pork.—Offerings of pork were light at all markets. Monday's general advance was fairly well maintained until near the close, when a slightly weaker tone developed, the advance for the week amounting to $1 on loins at Chicago and $1 to $1.50 at eastern markets. Other pork cuts were in poor demand and uneven declines of $1 to $2 were registered.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Apr. 15.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,650	.....	1,100
East St. Louis	1,858	1,534	.....
Fort Worth	5,836	1,983	354
Indianapolis	522	124	53
Kansas City	10,373	1,214	1,553
Oklahoma City	1,825	250	.....
Omaha	3,640	248	.....
St. Joseph	984	153	514
St. Paul	4,400	3,332	11
Sioux City	2,990	374	106
Wichita	2,510	.....	.....
Total	**39,588**	**9,212**	**3,691**
Previous week	38,269	13,665	5,952
Same week last year	29,763	8,805	1,920
State destination:			
District of Columbia	45	.....	.....
Illinois	3,757	1,607	.....
Indiana	1,026	482	684
Iowa	5,193	1,223	106
Kansas	8,094	145	378
Kentucky	512	.....	115
Louisiana	141	.....	.....
Maryland	157	.....	.....
Michigan	282	229	.....
Minnesota	1,101	413	11
Missouri	3,933	1,579	1,089
Nebraska	3,063	410	.....
New York	289	1,287	.....
North Dakota	98	.....	.....
Ohio	1,173	503	.....
Oklahoma	6,141	502	.....
Pennsylvania	60	347	.....
South Dakota	553	.....	.....
Texas	1,494	185	354
Virginia	306	.....	120
West Virginia	751	.....	234
Wisconsin	1,320	.....	.....
Cuba	36	.....	.....
Total	39,588	9,212	3,691

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Apr. 15.	Apr. 8.	Mar. 18.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$24.50–26.50	$25.00–26.50	$24.00–26.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	27.50–28.50	27.50–29.00	27.50–28.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–12 average	16.00–18.50	15.00–18.50	15.50–18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	26.50–29.00	27.00–29.00	26.50–29.50
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	41.50–43.00	41.50–43.50	41.00–43.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	15.50–16.50	16.00–16.75	16.50–18.00
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	11.00–13.25	13.00–13.25	13.25–14.50
Pure lard, tierces	13.00–13.50	13.50–14.25	13.25–15.25
Compound lard, tierces	9.00–10.00	9.50–10.00	10.00–11.00

Modern appliances for handling apples, such as sizing machines and power and gravity conveyors, are generally used in the Northwest.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APR. 19.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$9.35	$9.35	$8.60	$8.40	$8.75
Bulk of sales	8.25–9.10	8.75–9.25	7.60–8.50	7.50–8.50	7.75–8.75
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	8.30–8.70	8.00–8.60	7.00–8.10	7.50–8.10	7.50–8.25
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.55–9.00	8.40–9.15	7.85–8.50	8.00–8.40	8.00–8.75
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.85–9.25	8.90–9.35	7.95–8.50	8.25–8.40	8.50–8.75
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	9.00–9.25	9.10–9.25	7.75–8.60	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.15–8.00	6.25–6.75	6.00–6.80	7.00–7.25	7.00–7.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.50–7.15	6.00–6.25	5.75–6.00	6.00–7.00	6.50–6.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	8.50–9.25	7.75–9.25	.....	.....	9.00–9.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50–9.00	7.50–9.00	8.25–9.00	8.50–9.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.50–9.25	8.50–8.75	8.25–8.85	8.25–8.65	.....
Good	8.00–8.50	8.15–8.50	7.75–8.25	7.50–8.25	7.50–8.00
Medium	7.50–8.00	7.25–8.00	7.85–7.75	7.15–7.50	7.00–7.50
Common	7.00–7.50	6.75–7.25	6.90–7.35	6.75–7.15	6.50–7.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.75–9.50	8.65–9.25	8.40–9.10	8.25–8.75	.....
Good	8.25–8.75	8.15–8.65	7.75–8.40	7.75–8.25	7.50–8.00
Medium	7.50–8.25	7.25–8.00	7.35–7.75	7.10–7.75	7.00–7.50
Common	6.75–7.50	6.50–7.25	6.50–7.35	6.50–7.10	6.25–7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.50–9.00	6.25–9.25	5.15–8.15	5.25–7.75	5.50–8.00
Cows, common-choice	5.00–7.75	5.25–7.00	4.75–6.90	4.00–7.50	4.50–7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.50–7.00	4.00–6.25	3.50–5.90	4.00–6.75	3.75–6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.25–4.75	2.25–5.50	1.25–4.75	1.50–4.00	1.50–3.75
Canner steers	3.00–4.50	3.50–4.25	2.50–4.50	2.50–4.25	2.50–4.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.00–9.50	6.50–9.25	7.00–9.00	6.50–9.25	4.25–6.75
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00–7.75	4.75–9.00	4.50–8.50	5.00–8.50	3.50–6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.25–8.50	6.50–8.00	6.75–8.15	6.75–8.00	6.00–7.75
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.00–8.25	6.50–8.00	6.50–8.15	6.50–7.90	5.75–7.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.50–8.00	5.00–7.75	4.25–7.90	5.50–7.50	5.50–7.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50–6.00	3.75–6.75	3.00–6.00	3.25–6.00	3.00–6.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.50–7.25	6.75–8.25	6.75–8.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	5.50–6.25	4.00–6.75	5.00–6.75	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	9.75–11.25	7.50–9.75	9.00–10.35	9.25–10.25	8.25–10.25
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	8.75–10.75	7.25–9.25	8.00–10.15	8.25–10.00	8.00–9.75
Culls and common	8.00–9.75	6.00–7.25	6.75–8.50	7.25–8.75	6.00–7.50
Feeder lambs	6.75–8.25	.....	7.00–8.35	7.25–8.50	6.00–7.25
Spring lambs	.....	11.00–15.00	.....	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.00–9.50	6.25–7.75	6.50–8.65	7.00–8.25	7.00–8.50
Wethers, medium-prime	6.00–7.75	5.25–7.00	5.75–7.10	6.00–7.25	5.50–7.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.50–7.25	4.75–5.75	5.25–6.75	5.75–7.25	4.50–6.25
Culls and common	2.25–5.00	2.00–4.25	2.50–5.00	2.00–5.00	1.50–4.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APR. 19.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 19.	Apr. 12.	Mar. 22.	Apr. 19.	Apr. 12.	Mar. 22.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$18.00–19.00	$17.50–18.50	$19.00–20.00	$18.50–19.00	.....	.....
Good	16.50–17.50	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.50	17.00–18.00	$16.50–17.50	$17.00–18.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–16.50	15.50–16.00	16.00–16.50
Common	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.50	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00
Cow—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.50–16.00	13.50–14.50	14.00–15.00
Medium	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	12.00–13.00	13.50–14.00	13.00–13.50	13.50–14.00
Common	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	.....	.....	.....
Bull—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00–10.50	9.00–10.00	10.50–11.00
Common	9.50–10.00	8.75–9.25	10.50–11.50	9.50–10.00	8.50–9.00	9.50–10.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–23.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00
Good	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00
Medium	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00
Common	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	12.00–14.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	11.00–12.00
Common	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	.....	.....	21.00–22.00
Good	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	19.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00
Medium	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Common	10.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	28.00–30.00	27.00–28.00	26.00–29.00	27.00 29.00	28.00–30.00	24.00–25.00
10–12 lbs. average	26.00–28.00	25.00–26.00	25.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	25.00–27.00	22.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	25.00–26.00	21.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	23.00–25.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00	19.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	18.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–21.00	18.00–19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	17.00–18.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	10.00–11.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	21.00–23.00
Boston style	17.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–19.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 255.)

while closing prices looked steady at Chicago and 25¢ to 50¢ higher at St. Paul.

Kansas City reported movements of Texas cattle into western Kansas pastures as well as some buying by western Kansas cattlemen at the Kansas City market. Prices at the latter point looked relatively lower than in Texas. Some three and four year old steers were purchased at Kansas City to go to the western Kansas short grass section at $6.75 to $7.30, buyers considering them $15 to $20 per head cheaper than they could have been bought in Texas. Reports indicate that grass is in excellent condition in practically all sections of the country.

Provision Prices Low.

Hogs.—Heavy receipts were chiefly responsible for sharp declines early in the week at the markets under review. An additional factor was new low price levels on provisions. About midweek May lard sold below $10 and May ribs below $9, the lowest points reached in eight years.

The average cost of packer and shipper droves for the week went below $8 at Kansas City and Omaha, being $7.82 and $7.70, respectively, while the average weight at Omaha at 260 lbs. was 30 lbs. heavier than Kansas City.

Average cost at Chicago dropped down to $8.20 on Tuesday, which was $2.53 lower than the high spot of the year on Mar. 3. The week's average cost of $8.39 was the lowest in over 5 years, or since February, 1916. There was some recovery during the last half of the week but at the close declines measured generally 50¢ to $1, compared with the previous week-end. Hogs averaging under 225 lbs. were off most.

There was a decreased consumption of most pork products, especially those obtained from the heavier weight hogs. Prices of fresh and smoked meats, however, held up fairly well. Bulk of sales for the week at Chicago was $8 to $9 with comparatively few selling over $9 except those weighing under 180 lbs. Sales under $8 were usually hogs weighing over 300 lbs. This contrasts with the bulk of sales at $9 to $11.25 less than a month ago, when top lights sold at $11.75, the highest point of the year. Eastern shipping demand was curtailed somewhat.

Sheep Markets Firm.

Sheep.—The bulk of sheep and lamb receipts at the markets under review continues to come from Colorado feed lots with some fed stock from Idaho, Montana, and some of the Middle Western States. Stability characterized the market at all points.

Advances of 25¢ to 50¢ on fat lambs featured trading at most markets. East St. Louis was an exception, prices there showing declines. Matured sheep were generally strong. Missouri River points reporting a 25¢ advance. Shorn stock arrived in increasing numbers although comparatively more wooled stock was offered than usual for this season of the year.

The price spread between shorn and wooled sheep and lambs narrowed still further, indicating the depressed condition of the wool market. At Chicago one day last week when choice wooled lambs were selling at $10, clipped lambs of about the same weight and quality brought $9.40 to $9.50. Packer buyers at Kansas City allowed only 25¢ per 100 lbs. premium on wooled matured stock over clippers.

Choice light lambs sold as high as $9.75 at East St. Louis with top clippers at $8.75. Omaha reported top lambs in fleece at $9.55 and top shorn lambs at $8.25. Kansas City sold wooled lambs at $9.50 with best shorn lambs at $8.50. St. Paul received no choice light-wooled lambs, but reported shorn stock at $8.50. Weighty lambs were again penalized, although packers seemed to be more willing to buy them than during the recent past.

Heavy Lambs Sold for Export.

Export orders at Chicago took several bands of heavy lambs and matured wethers. There continues to be a wide spread between 75-lb. lambs and those weighing 95 lbs. or more. Matured sheep were scarce at all points. Shipments of Texas wethers and goats to Kansas City are expected to increase materially in the very near future.

Arrivals of new crop lambs have been very light. A band of choice Nebraska spring lambs averaging around 43 lbs. sold at $14 at Chicago early in the week, while others in fair condition moved at $12 later in the week.

California spring lambs are expected to reach Chicago and Missouri River markets before the end of the month. Reports from Arizona indicate a poor lamb crop and stock in poor condition, as little or no rain fell on the desert last winter.

With warm weather due, a seasonable break in prices of matured sheep would not be surprising. A period of light receipts of lambs seems assured during the greater part of May, but the demand has been so narrow that the trade generally does not anticipate much price advance. With the season for buying shearing sheep and lambs virtually past, there was a very small movement to the country last week. The demand for shearing stock this season was almost negligible. This was in sharp contrast with conditions prevailing during and immediately following the war when high wool prices made shearing apparently profitable.

Opening, Apr. 19.—Cattle receipts were fairly liberal. Beef steers were steady to a quarter lower at Chicago and St. Paul and steady to strong at Kansas City and East St. Louis. Butcher she stock was steady to higher. Calves were strong to unevenly higher with stockers and feeders slow and weak.

Top yearling steers and heifers at Chicago, $9.50. Top heavies, $9.25. Bulk of beef steers $7.75 to $8.75.

Under comparatively light receipts hogs opened steady to a quarter higher, some at East St. Louis showing a 35¢ advance. Top was $9.35 at Chicago and East St. Louis, $9.25 at South St. Paul, and $8.60 at Kansas City.

Fat lambs were 50¢ to 75¢ higher at Chicago; 25¢ to 50¢ higher at other markets under review. Top wooled lambs at Chicago were $10.85, shorn $9.75; Kansas City wooled lamb top $10, shorn top $8.65; East St. Louis shorn top $9.75.

Two Corrections.

In the table entitled "Stocker and Feeder Shipments, Week Ending Friday, Apr. 1" appearing on page 228 of The Market Reporter of Apr. 9, the total number of cattle and calves for Wichita was erroneously given as 487. These figures should have read "2,403" and the total for 11 markets should have been given as "46,816" instead of "44,900."

In the table entitled "Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs for Week Ending Apr. 9" appearing on page 242, issue of Apr. 16, in columns 13 and 14, the average weight and cost of hogs for this week should read "Weight 246, cost $9.13" instead of "Weight 259, cost $8.63" as erroneously given.

MARKET MOVEMENT OF SHEEP.

(Concluded from front page.)

and yearling ewes, which would otherwise have been held for lamb production. The open winter in those sections made it possible to ship stock whereas in normal years severe weather would have retarded or wholly prevented such movements. In many sections it has been a common practice to hold, for breeding purposes, as high as 40% of the ewe lambs out of each crop. Reliable reports from range districts indicate that unless the financial situation changes materially, not more than 10% of this year's crop will be held.

The stagnant wool market, coupled with lower prices for sheep and lambs, last summer's unfavorable climatic conditions in much of the range country, and money stringency have been the chief factors which have brought about the condition in which a majority of flock masters now find themselves.

Many members of the trade anticipate a period of comparatively light receipts during the month of May, as is generally the case. This, it is believed, will bring about some advance in prices at that time. On the other hand, some of the closest students of the industry look for fairly liberal supplies. In taking this view they assume that Colorado-fed lambs will continue coming to market, though in decreasing numbers, up to about the middle of May. This movement has been retarded considerably by depressed trade and price conditions.

California Lambs of Good Quality.

California is reported to have at least a normal crop of lambs, fully half of which will seek an outlet at Missouri River markets and at Chicago. These new-crop lambs are said to be of good quality and will probably start eastward by the end of April.

Tennessee, Kentucky, and other Southeastern States apparently have a normal crop of lambs, a condition brought about despite a smaller number of ewes bred, by favorable weather, plenty of grass, and a high average of lambing. Some advices from Texas indicate a similar condition. Lambs from the last-named section will probably begin to move marketward in fair volume before the middle of May and the movement should assume large proportions before the close of the month.

With all of these new-crop lambs in prospect and a promise of fair supplies of natives from other sections, it is considered probable by many members of the trade that marketings during May will so nearly equal the demand as to prevent any material advance in prices.

The crop of range lambs in Washington, Idaho, and Montana will probably not be up to normal, but unless financial conditions improve materially it is feared that during the coming summer and fall many flock masters will be forced to market everything down to their breeding stock. Should this occur the year 1921 may witness comparatively large receipts at the expense of partially destroying an industry that it has taken many years to expand to its present magnitude.

During the four seasons, 1916–17 to 1919–20, 30%, on an average, of each season's potato shipments were made between Jan. 1 and the end of the crop shipping season. The average car-lot shipments were 19% of the average January stocks on hand.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF EGGS INDICATE EARLY SEASON.

Frozen Pork Holdings Largest Ever Reported—Lamb and Mutton Stocks Decrease.

The 1,884,000 cases of eggs reported in storage Apr. 1 are a significant barometer of the earliness of the egg season, and represent much larger holdings than are usual by Apr. 15. The average stocks held on Apr. 1 of the past 5 years were less than 250,000 cases. Frozen eggs are moving very slowly. Stocks show a decrease which is smaller than usual for the month of March and now stand at almost three times the 5-year average for Apr. 1.

Barreled apples show holdings of 300,000 bbls. more than last year, and 85,000 bbls. above the 6-year average, though somewhat less than the 1916 and 1917 stocks. Boxed apple holdings are the largest on record for Apr. 1, being 500,000 boxes more than were held last year and 2,000,000 boxes more than were held Apr. 1, 1919. Counting three boxes as equivalent to one barrel, the total stocks in cold storage are 636,000 bbls. more than the 6-year average for Apr. 1.

Creamery Butter Stocks Large.

Creamery butter stocks exceed last year's holdings by 2,000,000 lbs., and the 5-year average by 5,000,000 lbs. American cheese stocks are 1,000,000 lbs. less than the 5-year average.

The cold-storage holdings of frozen poultry amount to 62,563,000 lbs. compared with 61,436,000 lbs. last year, and the 5-year average of 56,359,000 lbs.

Frozen Beef Holdings Very Low.

Stocks of frozen beef reached the lowest point ever recorded by the Bureau of Markets as of Apr. 1. Holdings were 83,000,000 lbs. under last year's and 78,000,000 lbs. under the 5-year average. Frozen pork stocks are the largest the bureau has ever reported, the 218,000,000 lbs. held on Apr. 1 being nearly double the 5-year average. The increase is largely accounted for by the slower movement into consumption. Stocks of frozen lamb and mutton were reduced by 21,300,000 lbs., or 36%. Stocks still in storage, however, are far above normal.

Cured beef shows 7,000,000 lbs. less and dried salt pork 100,000,000 lbs. less than usual. Stocks of lard are 29,000,000 lbs. above the 5-year average, though 4,000,000 lbs. less than last year.

The aggregate of meat stocks, not including miscellaneous meats, is 1,016,000,000 lbs. compared with 1,204,000,000 lbs. in 1920 and 852,000,000 lbs. in 1917. The 5-year average for Apr. 1 is 1,078,000,000 lbs.

California Butter in Eastern Markets.

During the latter part of March the production of butter in California increased to such a volume that demand from Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, and San Diego was not sufficient to keep down surplus stocks in the San Francisco market. Prices declined rapidly and reached the low point on Mar. 28 when 92 score butter was reported sold for 32¼¢. The wide range between San Francisco prices and the prices in eastern markets, and the shortage of fresh butter in the East, caused a strong demand for California butter from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and approximately two cars a day were shipped during the first half of April.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on Apr. 1.

Commodity.	1921	1920	1919	Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1920.	Mar., 1919.
APPLES.						
Barrels	1,029,534	704,631	486,510	2,019,646	1,384,710	961,633
Boxes	3,474,230	2,981,916	1,409,828	4,889,686	5,330,785	2,430,823
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	14,737,011	12,555,227	11,909,323	27,103,162	22,567,606	24,191,417
Packing stock	2,214,393	1,149,499	859,342	2,625,981	1,471,604	1,340,139
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	14,295,355	23,430,732	6,750,012	17,477,071	34,039,467	9,837,011
Swiss, including block	2,206,273	2,261,020	1,765,142	2,950,551	2,629,044	2,604,129
Brick and Munster	902,040	560,218	502,501	1,200,318	801,701	982,846
Limburger	494,661	545,731	738,550	680,511	592,288	922,499
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	2,841,891	1,954,023	2,786,316	3,318,780	2,041,468	1,963,788
Cream and Neufchatel	52,122	180,181	85,613	57,663	157,660	91,661
All other varieties	4,111,674	3,212,236	2,471,209	4,771,601	3,394,532	2,205,982
EGGS.						
Cases	1,883,959	121,733	319,508	43,050	28,849	26,285
Frozen (pounds)	20,864,977	11,039,167	5,989,065	22,363,005	13,836,200	6,930,679
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	9,582,417	5,575,811	12,196,437	11,827,265	6,868,180	14,230,405
Roasters	18,821,138	21,689,630	27,244,027	23,272,510	27,682,589	30,455,491
Fowls	11,838,887	13,176,973	23,581,352	15,098,230	18,383,986	28,067,741
Turkeys	6,229,235	4,545,312	8,668,750	6,681,929	5,690,815	10,116,656
Miscellaneous varieties	16,293,995	16,448,608	21,206,072	22,121,419	19,795,046	26,755,927
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	113,836,515	196,890,381	221,725,440	122,402,433	223,144,880	265,203,467
Pork, frozen	218,453,628	148,921,500	142,186,312	208,888,960	132,094,791	128,897,380
Lamb and mutton, frozen	37,993,993	3,517,223	6,505,069	59,303,550	5,780,690	8,012,945
Beef, cured	13,498,127	22,134,320	30,689,313	12,611,830	22,756,863	31,245,928
Beef, in process of cure[1]	10,689,008	12,912,785	.....	11,394,305	14,244,780	.....
Pork, dry salt, cured[1]	153,734,843	328,190,073	430,205,177	138,092,111	254,801,705	435,661,016
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure[1]	95,935,640	129,534,631	.....	113,800,804	147,427,717	.....
Pork, pickled, cured[1]	162,157,037	157,963,404	431,714,227	148,839,211	161,389,027	435,197,393
Pork, pickled, in process of cure[1]	205,112,766	204,099,338	.....	227,537,211	207,636,748	.....
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	88,000,126	100,048,121	125,735,046	95,162,776	109,451,665	132,070,407
Lard	123,616,925	132,992,638	112,498,732	117,690,375	111,974,660	125,409,603

[1] Prior to Feb. 1, 1920, figures for cured meats were combined with those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	Mar., 1921.	Mar., 1920.	Mar., 1919.	Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1920.	Feb., 1919.
Beef, frozen	6,253,993	10,089,444	32,702,744	11,989,921	13,995,360	61,991,136
Pork, frozen	43,114,686	44,740,573	38,180,279	78,665,468	49,452,651	49,478,419
Lamb and mutton, frozen	413,460	533,908	1,350,541	833,841	901,973	1,264,746
Beef, cured	6,382,114	8,726,134	11,071,696	6,712,193	9,981,792	14,816,400
Pork, dry salt	79,757,863	101,570,541	170,017,608	105,956,432	121,333,649	243,795,494
Pork, pickled	135,237,992	137,633,595	123,330,861	159,914,082	129,446,309	145,409,122
Lard produced	119,585,478	116,113,087	85,512,066	140,640,726	98,628,664	103,978,402

Holdings by Sections, Apr. 1.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central East.	North Central West.	South Central.	Western North.	Western South.
APPLES.								
Barrels	38,868	434,646	188,918	254,431	83,418	24,353	0	0
Boxes	64,081	577,311	81,379	487,901	411,910	273,671	951,741	626,236
BUTTER (pounds).								
Creamery	3,622,231	6,610,490	409,698	2,468,074	893,606	165,876	86,618	480,418
Packing stock	622	64,856	318,578	1,118,991	617,676	57,877	987	34,805
CHEESE (pounds).								
American	2,040,417	2,863,425	187,735	6,393,114	746,258	379,611	54,394	1,630,401
Swiss, including block	1,119	834,689	12,223	1,140,675	66,597	12,559	9,438	128,972
Brick and Munster	1,820	59,739	270	562,567	144,195	15,851	19,373	97,925
Limburger	0	86,936	250	346,209	15,954	3,138	2,623	39,551
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	139,482	1,145,246	11,954	1,363,034	164,145	0	2,288	15,742
Cream and Neufchatel	0	17,171	0	12,168	6,279	0	16,504	0
All other varieties	8,398	2,063,832	3,000	1,665,600	68,950	57,453	9,869	234,572
EGGS.								
Cases	117,080	585,768	26,870	374,219	369,677	162,640	44,379	203,326
Frozen (pounds)	402,835	11,849,514	560,089	3,374,841	1,373,563	178,507	2,477,285	648,343
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).								
Broilers	828,852	3,301,593	163,916	3,574,666	1,174,544	277,797	59,075	201,974
Roaster	2,329,050	7,391,187	116,922	7,271,478	1,074,317	68,221	54,827	315,186
Fowls	780,496	3,763,993	420,527	5,422,648	719,651	213,956	121,765	392,951
Turkeys	594,369	2,711,744	98,381	1,274,393	657,607	103,975	39,484	749,332
Miscellaneous varieties	847,722	8,172,975	62,229	5,665,889	937,986	298,100	105,523	203,571
MEATS (pounds).								
Beef, frozen	5,450,073	16,319,220	1,668,004	61,171,438	21,040,057	2,721,264	1,918,812	3,597,647
Pork, frozen	18,579,991	22,811,049	3,648,334	94,170,758	59,533,325	6,240,571	3,608,889	9,865,711
Lamb and mutton, frozen	7,491,582	24,909,398	727,131	2,646,230	1,057,703	160,232	413,986	587,736
Beef, cured	467,057	2,129,082	262,164	7,049,546	3,151,137	31,617	85,852	353,772
Beef, in process of cure	549,119	2,577,138	64,899	5,343,218	1,559,679	297,310	78,837	189,838
Pork, dry salt, cured	2,439,692	8,863,649	3,601,693	77,688,312	58,222,503	6,088,924	123,280	1,706,790
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,701,065	3,172,299	3,016,993	35,677,869	48,199,219	2,941,340	232,534	1,034,321
Pork, pickled, cured	10,072,993	16,846,523	4,441,362	68,678,658	51,090,027	5,377,001	1,800,472	3,849,995
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	8,722,288	23,385,730	5,643,617	64,430,047	88,998,770	5,357,746	4,655,857	3,918,711
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	4,173,473	7,306,249	1,699,563	32,445,655	34,013,364	2,717,247	1,122,802	4,431,773
Lard	4,140,254	20,138,623	2,365,518	64,055,902	26,396,473	3,171,613	3,827,233	4,521,309

Dairy and Poultry

NERVOUS TONE IN EVIDENCE ON WEEK'S BUTTER MARKETS.

Receivers and Buyers Keep Stock Cleaned Up—California Fresh Stock a Factor.

The governing factor in butter trading during the week ending Apr. 16, was a desire on the part of both receivers and buyers to keep stocks cleaned up. In other words, no one appeared to have much confidence in the market and no one wanted to have any more butter on hand than was necessary for immediate needs. When receipts were short the market ruled firm, and vice versa. It so happened that the actual arrivals were only slightly in excess of those of the previous week and with practically the entire trade on fresh butter, this meant a fairly firm market.

Prices either remained unchanged or advanced fractionally throughout the week until Thursday, when New York weakened unexpectedly and declined 1¢ causing the other markets to follow. The decline was due partly to the fact that about 10,000 casks of Danish butter were still unsold on the New York market and partly to advices of heavier shipments rolling and rather liberal arrivals of fresh California butter. At the close of the week markets were weak and unsettled.

California Shipments a Factor.

The following statement concerning Pacific coast production indicates what the situation is there: "During the latter part of March, production of butter in California increased to such a volume that demand from Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, and San Diego was not sufficient to keep down surplus stocks. Prices declined rapidly and the wide range between San Francisco prices and those in the East, together with a shortage of butter there, caused strong demand for California butter from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Approximately two cars a day were shipped during the first half of April." Without this butter, eastern markets would of, course, be short at this season.

In this connection it is often said that California butter shipments sent East in the early spring are a loan to be repaid later when the Middle West and East are in the flush. Danish sold this week in New York at 47¢ to 49¢ and California at 46½¢ to 48½¢. California butter on the market scores anywhere from 90 to 92.

Production Shows Increase.

In spite of the fact that market receipts show only a small increase, reports of production continue to indicate a large output of butter. While it is now largely a weather proposition and prices for future delivery appear to discount the April market only 4¢ or 5¢, an early flush is generally expected. Quality continues good with all grades clearing well.

Normal Potato Yield at Hastings, Fla.

The yield of potatoes in the important producing district of Hastings, Fla., has been slightly reduced by dry weather, but will be about normal and of excellent quality, according to local reports. The season is earlier than usual.

EGG MARKETS WEAK WITH PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER IN EAST.

Receipts Larger than for Previous Week—Most of Storing Still on Shipper's Account.

Weakness and slightly lower prices ruled on the eastern egg markets during the week ending Apr. 16, while at Chicago the market was steady to firm with prices somewhat higher. Fresh Gathered Firsts at New York dropped from a range of 26¢ to 29¢ on Apr. 9 to 25½¢ to 27½¢ a week later. Boston prices declined about 1¢ and Philadelphia prices changed but little. At Chicago, however, prices advanced from a range of 24¢ to 24½¢ to 25½¢ during the same period.

This unusual condition can partly be explained by the fact that eastern markets

(Concluded on page 263, column 1.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING APR. 16.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	49½	46½	50½	50	35½
Tuesday	49½	46½	51	50	37½
Wednesday	49½	46½	51	50	37½
Thursday	48½	47	50	49½	35½
Friday	45½	46½	49	47	33½
Saturday	45½	46½	49	47	33½
Average for week	**48.00**	**46.63**	**50.08**	**48.92**	**35.58**
Previous week	50.00	47.54	49.17	50.50	34.58
Corresponding week last year	74.00	62.75	74.33	71.50	55.60

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[3]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2 3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27½–28½	19–20	22½–23½	20	18
Tuesday	27½–28½	19–20	22 –23	19½	18
Wednesday	27½–28½	18–19	22 –23	19½	18½
Thursday	27½–28½	18–19	22 –23	19½	18½
Friday	27½–28½	18–19	22 –23	18	18½
Saturday	27½–28½	18–19	22 –23	18	17½
Average for week	**28.00**	**18.83**	**22.58**	**19.16**	**18.21**
Previous week	28.00	20.00	23.42	20.58	20.04
Corresponding week last year	29.50	28.91	30.50	25.00	29.29

[1] Held cheese prices. [2] Fresh cheese prices. [3] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	44	Friday	44½
Tuesday	44½	Saturday	44½
Wednesday	44½		
Thursday	44½	**Average**	**44.42**

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Apr. 16.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	8,730,577	8,251,208	2,878,761
Put into cold storage	242,584	234,443	2,055,893
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,747,381	1,877,340	609,434
Change during week	−1,504,817	−1,642,898	−1,446,459
Total holdings	7,005,013	8,509,830	7,752,025
CHEESE.			
Receipts	3,077,603	2,896,563	1,043,057
Put into cold storage	241,145	257,147	157,765
Withdrawn from cold storage	720,345	765,388	882,985
Change during week	−479,200	−508,241	−745,220
Total holdings	5,326,683	5,805,889	8,967,252
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts	2,663,718	2,632,663	383,151
Put into cold storage	1,001,870	799,058	4,720,797
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,350,491	3,637,057	373,723
Change during week	−2,348,621	−2,837,999	−4,347,074
Total holdings	41,225,867	43,574,488	37,228,471
EGGS	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	610,348	563,608	248,071
Put into cold storage	344,822	315,028	140,998
Withdrawn from cold storage	10,441	8,236	13,237
Change during week	+334,381	+306,792	+127,761
Total holdings	1,595,064	1,260,683	278,780

CHEESE PRICES HIT YEAR'S LOW MARK DURING WEEK.

Markets Weak and Draggy with Sales Falling Below Expectations—Light Export Sales.

Despite the fact that prices reached the lowest point of the year during the week ending Apr. 16, trading was not up to expectations, and the market was slow and draggy. Heretofore markets have been somewhat irregular with regard to the relation between local conditions and the general situation, but now reports from all centers are alike in indicating that business is being done on an unsettled basis.

Of prime influence in causing such a feeling just at this time are developments at Wisconsin primary markets, where on Apr. 11, prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange at Plymouth broke sharply. Even after the break, which amounted to an average of 2½¢ on all styles, asking prices in many cases included a margin which only barely covered actual handling charges.

Sales Below Expectations.

Sales were possibly somewhat heavier than the previous week but were far from expectations, and came so slowly that dealers were willing to accept any reasonable offer. It was reported that some cheese which could not be moved had to be temporarily stored. It was also reported that shipment by consignment is being continued by certain dealers who find it necessary to keep goods moving regardless of the outlook for still lower prices before this cheese reaches its destination. There is a general feeling among Wisconsin dealers that prices have not yet reached bottom.

Distributors Avoiding Accumulation.

In the distributing markets the weakness was also evident. At Chicago distributors reduced their prices in line with the decline in Wisconsin, but did not let established prices stand in the way of a sale. At New York dealers bought more heavily after country markets reached their lower level and receipts were a little more liberal. Some receivers were willing to shade asking prices in view of the facts that they expected selling prices to be generally lowered when the lower-cost Wisconsin cheese reached the market, and that they desired to keep their floors as clear as possible at this time. Jobbers continue to buy for current requirements only.

There was some export buying at New York and at Chicago during the week but not in sufficient amounts to support the market to any great extent.

Manitoba To Increase Poultry Raising.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the season, it has been demonstrated that poultry can be very profitably produced in the Province of Manitoba both for home consumption and export.

An establishment has been recently opened in Winnipeg for the handling and distribution of young chicks which are purchased from hatcheries in Ohio and Indiana, and brought to Winnipeg in heated cars. In this way, several weeks' time can be saved and poultry placed on the market during cold weather. These young chicks from incubators in America are being retailed at 30¢ to 35¢ each, and from $27 to $32 in lots of 100 each. When reshipped to country points, the Winnipeg distributing house guarantees that 95% of the chicks will reach their destination alive.

Eastern Buyer Wants California Eggs.

"Would it be possible for you to furnish us with the address of 'W. & G.' egg shippers from somewhere in the State of California?"

This was the question asked in a letter addressed to the U. S. Bureau of Markets by a large grocery house in western Pennsylvania. The reason for this question is shown by the following quotation from the letter received:

> "Two weeks ago, evidently owing to an oversupply in New York, a few cars of white eggs found their way into this city. We bought several cars and the above name was on the candling slips inside the case, but no address could be found any where, and as the ownership of the cars had changed several times, we could get no information as to the original point of shipment. The quality, grading, and packing of these eggs was far superior to any we have ever had the pleasure of handling and we would like to get into communication with these shippers."

That it would pay the farmers of this country to produce a high quality of eggs and to grade and pack them properly for market is emphasized in the inquiry made by this firm. It is generally admitted that the success of the producers' egg marketing associations on the Pacific coast may be largely attributed to the care exercised in the proper grading and packing of their products for market. Cooperative associations usually learn sooner or later than a standardized, properly graded product is a winner with the trade and an essential fundamental to successful marketing.

WEEKLY EGG MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 262.)

have been relatively higher than Chicago the past few weeks and also because shippers who expect a good demand on account of the Jewish Holidays which begin on the night of Apr. 22, shipped to the eastern markets. Receipts at the eastern markets were unusually heavy but at Chicago were lighter than for several weeks previous.

Production Peak Not Yet Reached.

Total receipts for the four markets during the week amounted to 587,474 cases compared with 506,707 cases the previous week, indicating that the peak of production has not yet been reached. The into-storage movement was good and the consumptive demand fair. Plentiful supplies have made the trade very selective, and Jewish demand at New York and Boston has been almost entirely for the best quality of large, chalky-white eggs. Those who are storing eggs are looking for large eggs of exceptional quality which will come out of storage in the fall as good Refrigerator Firsts. Such goods are not plentiful and this particular demand has practically been the only support of the market. The outlet is limited for eggs of ordinary or inferior quality of which there are increasing amounts on the markets.

Storing as yet is done mostly by shippers holding high-cost goods against loss and by "on track" contractors. Some receivers are picking up a few lots of fine storage packed goods for their fall and winter trade but most of them are taking the chance of being able to buy refrigerator eggs later as needed, on the assumption that fall refrigerator eggs will probably sell for less than it would cost to store for themselves.

Near-by white eggs at New York and Boston were in liberal supply and hard to move, with the result that there was some recession of prices. California white eggs are preferred because of greater uniformity.

CORN RECEIPTS IN SOUTHEAST.

(Concluded from front page.)

is the only one of these markets which receives any wheat.

A study of the table shows that the receipts of wheat in Atlanta in 1920 were only approximately 56% of the receipts in 1919, while the receipts of corn at the three corn-consuming markets, Atlanta, Birmingham, and Jacksonville, were 56% greater in 1920 than in 1919. The increase at Jacksonville, where practically all corn is used for feeding purposes, was also 56%. The receipts at Atlanta, where corn is not extensively used, were only 12% greater, while the receipts at Birmingham, where there are three large corn mills and several mixed-feed plants, increased 76%.

Oats Receipts Drop.

The receipts of oats at the four points for the last six months of 1920, the period for which comparative figures are available, were only 86% of the receipts for the same period in 1919. In Atlanta, the receipts for this period in 1920 dropped to 60% of the 1919 receipts. This decrease is probably accounted for by the fact that during the first six months of the year 1920, Atlanta received 37% more oats than it did for the corresponding period of the preceding year and dealers carried a considerable stock over into the last half of the year. The receipts at Birmingham for the last half of 1920 show practically no change from the receipts for the same period in 1919. Jacksonville, where oats are used for feeding only, showed a slight decrease, the receipts for the last half of 1920 being only 82% of those for the same period in 1919. Savannah shows a large increase, 129%. This market is relatively small and will naturally show larger variations than markets using larger quantities. Some of this increase is also probably due to the large amount of red oats received during the summer for seed purposes.

The figures as a whole indicate that during the year 1920, and particularly during the latter part of the year, the consumption of wheat in the Southeast decreased heavily; the consumption of corn increased even more, and the consumption of oats decreased slightly. The decrease in the consumption of wheat and part of the increase in the consumption of corn is undoubtedly due to the relative cheapness at the present time of corn meal as compared with flour. The people of this territory are accustomed to using corn meal, and at the present difference in price have reduced their consumption of flour and increased their use of corn meal accordingly.

During the last half of 1920 the prices of hay and of mixed feeds, which are composed largely of alfalfa, such as are used in this territory have been very high when compared to the prices of corn and oats. As a result consumers have reduced their requirements for hay and mixed feeds and largely substituted corn. This fact probably accounts for the remainder of the increase in corn consumption.

From all information obtainable it appears that as long as the present difference between the prices of wheat and corn exist the heavy demand for corn meal in preference to wheat flour will continue, and that as long as hay and mixed feeds are maintained at their present prices there will be a reduced consumption of these commodities and an increased demand for whole grains for feeding. During the cold months of midwinter this increase will probably affect corn principally, but as warm weather approaches in late February and March many feeders will be compelled to substitute oats for corn, thereby increasing the consumption of oats and reducing the demand for corn correspondingly.

CARLOADS OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS RECEIVED AT SOUTHERN MARKETS.

	Atlanta.[1]						Birmingham.[1]				Jacksonville.[2]				Savannah.[2]		Total, 4 markets.			
	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Corn.		Oats.		Corn.		Oats.		Oats.		Corn.		Oats.	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
January	43	40	11	16	23	23	18	31	(3)	31	4	14	(3)	51	(3)	19	33	61	23	124
February	55	39	16	20	38	39	26	55	(3)	28	16	18	(3)	61	(3)	19	58	99	38	147
March	17	43	6	17	7	55	30	41	(3)	38	28	24	(3)	85	(3)	17	64	86	7	195
April	79	28	24	21	54	54	43	39	(3)	41	45	32	(3)	83	(3)	21	112	92	54	199
May	36	33	8	6	36	34	26	39	(3)	33	28	18	(3)	59	(3)	22	62	63	36	148
June	3	18	12	16	41	67	13	74	[3] 9	39	2	21	[3] 37	56	[3] 2	21	27	111	89	183
July	97	32	18	18	77	32	33	54	39	19	20	25	107	40	0	6	71	97	223	97
August	96	19	9	5	44	50	18	42	32	36	5	7	91	56	15	36	32	54	182	178
September	137	63	11	5	69	61	33	45	28	48	8	18	73	81	14	24	52	68	184	214
October	77	41	6	5	32	14	26	38	17	16	5	21	62	50	8	19	37	64	119	99
November	74	46	15	12	53	20	35	70	36	32	5	28	86	114	5	14	55	110	180	180
December	78	43	19	26	43	15	49	69	23	28	12	51	77	68	9	18	80	146	152	129
Total	792	445	155	173	517	464	350	597	184	389	178	277	533	804	53	236	673	1,051	1,287	1,893

[1] Railroad figures are used for Atlanta.
[2] Arrival inspection figures are used for Birmingham, Jacksonville, and Savannah.
[3] There are no records of oats inspections at Birmingham, Jacksonville, and Savannah prior to June 15, 1919.

Chinese To Grow Long Staple Cotton.

Chinese cotton mill owners, content for many years to import longer lint yarns, are now determined to grow long staple cotton and spin their own yarns in China. The Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association has had a representative in the United States during the past year studying cotton breeding, with a view of introducing in China several varieties of American upland long staple cotton.

China is the third largest cotton producing country in the world. While no reliable statistics are available at present it is estimated that China's annual cotton production is about 3,000,000 bales, most of which is consumed by Chinese mills and in household manufacture.

The Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association has already imported many tons of the purest seed available of the best American varieties for testing and selection on a large scale.

Cooperative Tobacco Company Formed in Ontario, Canada.

A development of 1920 in the Canadian tobacco industry was the formation of the Canadian Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Co. at Windsor, Ontario, according to the American consul at Montreal. This concern handles 100,000 lbs. of dry tobacco leaf daily.

Fruits and Vegetables

MONTH'S SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE REFLECT EARLY SEASON.

Carlot Movement Unusually Heavy—Potatoes and New Onions Decline—Apple Prices Firm.

Lower prices for both potatoes and new onions were features during the period from Mar. 15 to Apr. 15, while market prices of strawberries rose rapidly from the early season's level despite a slightly downward trend of other crops. Produce has been moving at least two weeks in advance of last season and volume is unusually heavy for the time of year. Total movement during March reached 34,415 cars compared with 27,385 cars in March, 1920. This compares with 1921 shipments in February of 28,161 cars and 21,293 during February last year.

Potatoes.—The general recovery which featured potato markets during the period of Feb. 15 to Mar. 15 was forfeited in the succeeding four weeks. With price levels close to the lowest of February. Old stock has been moving at a rate of about 3,000 cars per week, and, with the new crop coming in larger quantities, consuming centers have been liberally supplied. By the middle of April the downward trend at northern shipping points had carried Round White sacked stock down to a range of 70¢ to 85¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. compared with $1.05 to $1.15 a month previous. The market in Chicago also was back to its low record of preceding months, with carlots selling at 90¢ to $1.

New Potatoes Drop Rapidly.

Prices of new potatoes declined rapidly from opening levels, which may be considered rather high in comparison with the market price of good quality old potatoes. Florida No. 1 Spaulding Rose in double-head barrels sold early in April at $10 to $12 per bbl., but by Apr. 15 were selling about $3 lower at $7 to $8.75.

Apples.—The apple movement has been decreasing steadily, imparting a firm tone to the markets for this crop. New York A–2½ Baldwins were bringing mostly $5.50 to $6 per bbl. in city wholesale markets Apr. 15. Medium to large size Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps weakened moderately in several cities, prices closing at $2.25 to $3.50 per box in Chicago, with the smaller sizes selling mostly at $2 to $2.25.

Old Onions Higher.

Onions.—A firm tone has prevailed in the markets for old onions, prices ranging 75¢ to $1.50 compared with the recent low point of 50¢ to $1 for No. 1 stock, with sales of best quality at $1.50 to $2 in eastern centers. Prices of the new crop, however, proved to be very unstable. Notwithstanding the reduced acreage planted this season and the consequent smaller reduction in view, early sales were made considerably below the prices obtained in leading markets a year ago, and prices have declined to a level of $1.75 to $2 per standard crate for mixed Nos. 1 and 2 yellow Bermuda stock compared with prices at the beginning of the season of $2.50 to $3.50.

Cabbage.—South Carolina pointed type cabbage ranged $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. in eastern markets the first two weeks of April. The season for old stock is practically closed. During the first week in April last season Florida cabbage was moving at the rate of about 450 cars, whereas this year movement from that State had practically ceased during the first week in April, and South Carolina was shipping about 475 cars weekly.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

	Carloads received.	This season. Apr. 18.	This season. Apr. 11.	One year ago.
New York..	265	$1.10–1.15	$1.25–1.40	[1] $8.50–9.10
Boston.....	232	[1] 1.00–1.10	[1] 1.25–1.35	[1] 6.50–6.75
Philadelphia	100	.....	1.25	7.50–7.65
Baltimore...	13	1.10–1.15	1.35–1.40	7.65–7.85
Pittsburgh..	71	1.15	1.10–1.15	7.65–7.85
Cleveland...	29	1.05–1.10	1.15	7.85–8.00
Cincinnati..	33	1.15	1.10–1.15	7.25
Detroit.....	31	.90–.95	.95–1.00	8.00–8.35
Chicago.....	204	[2] .90–1.10	[2] .85–.95	[2] 7.60–7.75
St. Louis...	51	.....	1.20–1.30	8.00
Kansas City.	105	1.20	1.25	7.25–7.50

POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, Double-head Barrels.

New York..	106	$7.50–7.75	$8.00–8.50	$24.00–25.00
Boston.....	31	8.00–8.50	9.00	20.00
Philadelphia	46	6.75–7.00	8.00	.....
Baltimore...	12	7.00	7.00	.....
Pittsburgh..	10	7.50–7.75	7.50–8.00	.....
Cleveland...	13	7.50–7.75	7.50–8.50	.....
Cincinnati..	30	6.75–7.00	6.75–7.00	22.00
Detroit.....	8	8.00–8.50	10.00	.....
Chicago.....	43	7.75–8.00	7.75–8.00	.....
St. Louis...	6	.....	[3] 7.50	.....
Kansas City.	15	6.50–7.00	6.00–6.50	.....

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western, Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York..	84	$0.75–1.75	$1.00–1.75	$7.00
Boston.....	12	.50– .75	.75–1.00	7.00
Philadelphia	19	1.25–1.50	1.25	8.00–9.00
Baltimore...	14	1.50	1.25	11.00
Pittsburgh..	7	1.50	.75	.....
Cleveland...	1	.....	.50– .75	.....
Cincinnati..	8	.....	.....	.....
Detroit.....	2	.75– .90	.75 – .90	.....
Chicago.....	2	.75–1.00	.75–1.00	.....
St. Louis...	2	.....	[4] .50	[4] 7.50
Kansas City.	0	.....	[4] .25– .50	[4] 7.75–8.00

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, Standard Crates.

New York..	61	$0.75–1.65	$2.00–2.15	.....
Boston.....	16	2.00–2.12	2.00–2.25	.....
Philadelphia	13	2.00	2.25–2.50	$6.50–7.00
Baltimore...	3	2.15–2.25	2.75–3.00	.....
Pittsburgh..	20	1.75–2.00	2.15–2.25	.....
Cleveland...	10	1.65–1.75	2.00–2.50	.....
Cincinnati..	14	1.85	1.85–1.90	.....
Detroit.....	5	1.75–1.85	1.85–2.25	5.00–5.50
Chicago.....	23	1.50–1.90	1.75–2.00	4.25–4.50
St. Louis...	65	1.50–1.65	1.75	.....
Kansas City.	17	1.50–1.75	1.75–2.00	5.50–5.75

CABBAGE, South Carolina Wakefields, 100-lb. crates.

New York..	120	$2.00–$2.25	$3.00	.....
Boston.....	18	3.00	$2.12–2.50	.....
Philadelphia	83	1.75– 2.25	2.75	.....
Baltimore...	46	2.75– 3.00	2.50–3.00	.....
Pittsburgh..	29	2.00– 2.25	2.13	.....

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties, bu. hamper.

New York..	29	$2.50–$2.65	$2.25–$2.50	$3.50–$4.50
Boston.....	.....	.....	1.75– 2.00	3.00
Philadelphia	10	2.75– 3.00	1.75– 1.85	2.25
Baltimore...	1	2.75	1.75– 2.00	2.25
Pittsburgh..	15	2.00	2.00	2.50– 2.75
Cleveland...	3	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati..	5	[5] 1.90	[5] 1.65	[5] 2.75– 2.85
Detroit.....	1	2.75	2.50	[5] 3.25– 4.50
Chicago.....	34	[1] 1.90– 2.00	2.90– 3.00	[5] 2.75– 3.00
St. Louis...	2	[2] 2.00– 2.10	[5] 1.75	[5] 2.75– 3.00
Kansas City	5	[5] 1.75– 2.00	[5] 1.75– 2.00	[5] 2.25

APPLES, New York Baldwins A 2½-in., barrels.

New York..	94	$6.00	$5.75–$6.00	.....
Boston.....	9	6.00	5.75– 6.00	.....
Philadelphia	35	6.25	5.75– 6.00	$9.00
Baltimore...	15	$5.25–5.75	5.50– 6.00	.....
Pittsburgh..	1	5.75	5.50– 5.75	10.00
Cincinnati..	19	6.00–6.25	5.75– 6.00	9.50
Chicago.....	15	6.00–6.50	4.50– 5.00	$8.00–8.25
St. Louis...	1	.....	5.25	.....
Kansas City	....	[6] 5.75–6.00	[6] 5.75– 6.00	7.50– 8.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, medium at large sizes, boxes.

New York..	90	$3.50–$4.75	$3.50–$5.00	$4.50–$5.00
Boston.....	10	2.25– 3.50	.....	.....
Philadelphia	15	2.25– 4.00	3.50– 4.00	2.50– 3.75
Baltimore...	10	2.25– 4.00	3.00– 3.50	3.50– 3.75
Pittsburgh..	16	2.25– 3.50	2.25– 3.75	4.00– 4.25
Chicago.....	26	2.50– 3.75	2.25– 3.50	3.50– 3.75
Kansas City	10	3.50– 4.00	3.50– 4.00	4.00– 4.50

(Table concluded in next column.)

Poor Potato Seed Usually Results in Poor Yields.

The importance of planting seed that is true to type and of the quality that it is desired to reproduce, is appreciated perhaps as clearly in Aroostook County, Me., as in any other potato section, but the experience of the past season has demonstrated the fact very forcibly to all, asserts a field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

It seems by no means improbable that the poor yields reported in a number of instances last season may be attributed in a large measure to the planting of poor seed, practically culls in some cases. The market for table stock was so unusually high last spring that growers were tempted to sell all available stock and to neglect the year's planting needs. The low prices prevailing for seed potatoes this year will be reflected in the general use of high grade seed.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Apr. 16.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed.....	234	243	194	33,241	43,578	45,591
Barreled..	328	86	319	64,970	40,100	41,362
Cabbage:						
Old.....	22	0	13	32,192	23,447	23,463
New.....	1,022	516	553	[1] 6,043	[1] 7,857	[1] 32,192
Celery:						
Old.....	6	4	3	10,170	6,770	6,775
New.....	193	61	208	[1] 3,515	[1] 2,325	[1] 2,992
Lettuce.....	455	26	404	10,135	6,879	12,464
Onions:						
Old.....	129	28	130	26,118	20,453	20,553
New.....	449	170	384	[1] 1,184	[1] 208	[1] 5,062
Potatoes:						
Sweet.....	197	94	233	16,490	14,523	15,467
White—						
Old.....	2,422	1,514	2,712	169,586	154,181	160,432
New.....	451	4	340	[1] 1,041	[1] 6	[1] 4,387
Spinach.....	356	193	377	3,736	1,802	2,396
Strawberries	336	223	284	1,329	330	8,483
Tomatoes..	318	52	303	1,961	2,387	2,949
Vegetables, mixed....	397	90	456	5,134	3,911	12,916
Total...	7,345	3,306	7,213	375,032	318,367	352,851

[1] Not included in totals.

The number of plants for manufacturing by-products from apples is increasing in the Northwest. These plants take the inferior and cull fruit and make possible a higher standard of grades for apples shipped and larger net returns to producers.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. Apr. 18.	This season. Apr. 11.	One year ago.
Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Aroostook Co., Me	.....	$0.65–$0.75	$5.98–$6.18
Minneapolis, Minn.	$0.80	.75– .85	7.35– 7.50
Waupaca, Wis..	$0.75– .80	.70– .75	.....
Hastings, Fla....	[2] 5.00–5.25	[2] 6.00	.....
Onions (crates).			
Loredo, Tex.....	1.00	1.10	.....
Strawberries 24-pt. crates—			
Hammond, La.	3.10–3.30	3.75– 4.00	3.50
32-qt. crates—			
Chadbourn, N. C.	[3] 5.00–5.25	[3] 6.00– 7.75	.....

[1] Maine Green Mountains.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Texas Bliss Triumphs.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[6] Middlewestern Ben Davis
[7] Barrel.
[8] Wagonloads cash to growers.

EXTRACTED HONEY PRICES STILL ON DOWNWARD TREND.

Cheap Sugar Said to Affect Dark Colored Honey Prices—Beeswax Imports Still Factor.

Reports from both shipping sections and important consuming markets for honey do not point to any immediate price advance. On the contrary, the outlook is for a continued downward trend in prices for the darker colored extracted honeys, which compete with sugar for commercial use. Lighter colored honeys are dull and either steady or on a slightly declining price level.

The old crop honey is cleaning up in some sections of California, but supplies are still generally heavy. The carlot movement is slow, with poor wire inquiry and a weak market. Carloads of White Orange Blossom are reported at 12½¢ to 13¢ per lb., Light Amber Alfalfa 6¢ to 6½, Light Amber Sage at 7½¢ to 8½¢ per lb. Honey dew honey from Hawaii can be bought in Los Angeles for 4½¢ per lb.

Offer White Orange Contracts at 10¢.

Honey shippers in California are reported as offering contracts for the new crop White Orange Blossom at 10¢ per lb, but buyers are holding off. Prospects for the crop are generally favorable throughout the State except in the San Diego district and Salinas Valley, where the rainfall has been very light.

Shipments from the Inter-Mountain region have recently been light, and what few sales are made are nearly all in less-than-carlot quantities. White Sweet Clover and Alfalfa mixed is being offered in car lots at 8¢ per lb., but the lower price at which stock can be purchased in California is proving too heavy competition for large buyers, most of whom are holding off.

City Markets Dull and Weak.

Very few dealers are doing any buying at all in New York City, where it is said that the reduction in sugar prices has appreciably affected the market for honey. Spot sales to large users in New York are reported at mostly 7¢ to 9¢ per lb. for California Light Amber and White Alfalfa, with White Orange Blossom and White Sage as low as 10¢ to 11¢, few 12¢ to 13¢ per lb. West Indian and South American honey can be bought in New York and Philadelphia as low as 60¢ to 70¢ per gal., or 5¢ to 6¢ per lb.

The movement of extracted honey in Chicago is reported as being almost at a standstill, a condition apparently largely attributable to cheap sugar. Several dealers have from ½ to 1½ cars still in warehouses and are reluctant to purchase more on a declining market.

Cincinnati is receiving extracted honey more freely than other large cities, but on account of the refusal of the principal honey and beeswax receivers to furnish the information necessary to report market conditions and prices in Cincinnati accurately and completely, no report can be published for this important honey and beeswax center.

Comb Honey Moving Lightly.

Comb honey is moving very lightly from producing sections and supplies are entirely cleaned up in some districts. Very few sales are reported from any market. Boston continues to hold the price to retailers of 24-section cases No. 1 heavy White Clover at $8.50 to $9, light stock being listed at $7 to $7.50 per case. In Chicago, the weakness of extracted honey is reflected in the sale of No. 1 heavy Alfalfa and Clover from Ohio and Illinois at $6.50 to $7 per case, with light weight and discolored combs being offered at $5 to $5.50.

Considerable foreign beeswax is being offered in the large markets and is depressing the beeswax market somewhat. South American and African beeswax can be bought for 18¢ to 24¢ per lb. in Chicago, and as low as 15¢ to 16¢ in New York and Philadelphia. Few sales are reported from any market, dental manufacturers, the drug trade, and a few manufacturers of wax articles making but few purchases. The best domestic stock is listed around 30¢ to 35¢ per lb. in most markets.

Florida Potato Movement Likely to be of Moderate Proportions.

The Hastings, Fla., potato movement promises to be rather short and light. A local estimate of the acreage in this section places the figure close to 11,000 acres. The yield so far has been disappointing, averaging 30 to 35 bbls. per acre. There has been no rain for several weeks and the soil is dry. Nearly all of the fields are more or less blighted, severely checking the growth and reducing the yield possibly to 1,000 cars less than last season. The estimates of the shipments from this section range from 2,000 to 2,500 cars.

The prices for the first few cars ranged around $9 per bbl. for primes, but quickly declined with increased shipments to a basis of $5 for primes f. o. b. shipping point. This rather severe decline discouraged digging and most growers decided to stop for a while to give the markets a chance to recover. Under comparatively light shipments for the next week the f. o. b. market strengthened to a $6 basis, then declined to $5 to $5.25 on Apr. 18.

Apple Movement About 500 Cars Weekly.

The combined movement of both boxed and barreled apples from all shipping States is now about 500 cars per week. This is nearly 40% more than prevailed at a corresponding time last year.

Over three-fourths of the shipments of barreled apples originate in New York State. Washington ships boxed apples in nearly the same proportion. Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Virginia each ship from 10 to 20 cars of barreled apples a week, while Oregon, Idaho, and California each ship about 20 cars of boxed apples a week at present.

New Zealand Fruit Industry Expanding.

Much attention has been given to the fruit industry in New Zealand during the past 10 years, with the result that at the beginning of 1920 there were 1,304,671 bearing and 1,351,178 nonbearing apple trees in the Dominion, according to the American consul at Auckland. There were also 126,130 pear, 169,883 peach, 26,065 nectarine, 78,349 apricot, and 69,646 plum trees in the country.

There were at that time 2,942 registered orchards in New Zealand, of which 1,159 were under 5 acres, 895 between 5 and 10 acres, 611 between 10 and 20 acres, and but 12 of 100 acres or more.

Since washing spinach increases decay, it should be shipped unwashed unless it is very dirty.

SHELLED PEANUTS REPORTED IN FAIRLY ACTIVE DEMAND.

Virginia Growers Hold 25 Per Cent of Crop—Light Demand from Crushing Plants.

A feature of the peanut movement this season has been the generally steady demand from the salting trade for shelled peanuts of the Spanish variety. Manufacturers of peanut butter have not had so heavy a business as the salters. This dullness is perhaps a result of the marked decrease in the prices of dairy butter. The demand from the confectionery trade has been light since the holidays. A somewhat better inquiry has developed in the peanut oil trade but the demand from this source is comparatively light. Moreover, crushers are somewhat reluctant to enter into agreements to furnish peanut oil because of their inability to dispose of the peanut meal and cake which is left after the oil is extracted.

Farmers' Grade Spanish Fluctuates.

Prices for farmers' grade Spanish peanuts in the Southeastern States have fluctuated recently, but on Apr. 20 ranged mostly $45 to 50 per ton at the mill. Georgia Runner peanuts of the farmer's grade were reported selling as low as $20 per ton, but the average price has probably not declined below $25 per ton delivered at the shelling points. The growers showed little disposition to sell Spanish peanuts at a price under $50 per ton. Very little activity has been evidenced in the Georgia Runner market as the farmers have preferred either to feed their peanuts to the hogs or to hold remaining stocks in hopes of a stronger market.

In the Virginia-North Carolina section the demand for peanuts in the shell has been fairly satisfactory. The demand, however, for shelled stock has not been so active for Virginia shelled as for Spanish shelled. The opening of the fair and circus season doubtless has been responsible in a large measure for the increased demand for Virginia goods in the shell. Reports that Oriental peanuts would not arrive in this country this season in such large quantities as last year have undoubtedly had the effect of stiffening the market.

Increased Acreage Expected in Virginia.

The prices of farmers' stock in Virginia-North Carolina, while on a somewhat lower level than last year, evidently have been satisfactory to the growers, as is shown by the largely increased acreage expected in Virginia-North Carolina. It seems that the Virginia growers are planning to increase considerably the acreage of the Jumbo type of peanuts in order to supply the increasing demand for this class of goods.

The holdings of Virginia peanuts in warehouses at cleaning points probably do not exceed 200,000 bags, and it is estimated that not over 25% of the crop is still in the hands of the farmers.

Sweet potatoes are among the few produce lines selling at prices nearly as high as a year ago. The wholesale price in 9 city markets averaged $2.11 per bu. the first week in April this season, compared with $2.12 last season.

Car-lot supplies of various lines of fruits and vegetables are from 25 to 300% greater than a year ago on account of the earliness of the season. This season is two to four weeks in advance of last year.

GROWERS OF EARLY TEXAS ONIONS RELUCTANT TO SHIP.

Low Prices Prevailing in Northern Consuming Centers—Old Crop Still a Factor.

Onion producers in the Texas early Bermuda section hesitate to ship onions freely on account of the prevailing market conditions in northern cities, reports a field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Markets. The quantity available for shipment will probably be limited in any event on account of serious damage by thrips or onion lice. Damage is most serious to the later part of the crop.

Official estimates published Apr. 16 for conditions on Apr. 1 show a production of 3,686 cars, compared with early local estimates of 4,000 cars. Movement from the Lower Valley, sometimes called the Gulf Coast section, may be only about 125 cars, compared with 800 cars last season.

Prices Fell Rapidly.

The first car of yellow Bermudas sold at $1.85 per crate and following cars brought around $2, but later cash track sales ranged considerably below $1 for "commercial pack" mixed Nos. 1 and 2. Northern city markets average about $1.75, compared with $6 a year ago. If better prices do not develop, many acres of onions will probably not be harvested because of the high cost of marketing. Crates cost 30¢ each, and freight rates are so high that many growers do not feel inclined to ship their onions on consignment.

Local buyers seem inclined to await the outcome of the old onion season and to avoid speculation on the probable manner in which the consumer will take to the new crop when arrivals become abundant in the markets. Current estimates indicate large supplies of old onions, possibly 2,000 cars, and such stock is selling in northern markets mostly at 50¢ to $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Conditions this season have been characterized by earliness, low yield and prices, and active competition with the old northern crop. These conditions contrast sharply with those of a year ago, when the Texas Bermuda yield was heavy and prices high, while the northern markets were active, owing to the scarcity of northern-grown onions. Prices for old onions a year ago were $5 to $7 per 100 lbs. in the principal consuming markets, or about 7 times the present range for similar stock.

Growers Limit Shipments.

Realizing the unusual condition of the onion situation this season, Texas growers and shippers are reported to be attempting to regulate the movement of onions to market by limiting the daily shipments. A central committee composed of representatives from each important onion shipping point in southern Texas has been formed for the purpose of studying market conditions and determining the number of cars of onions which can reasonably be shipped daily.

In addition to suggesting that the movement of onions be restricted to 50 to 60 cars per day, the committee has recommended that only mature onions be marketed, and that no onions which fail to meet the requirements of commercial grades Nos. 1 and 2 be shipped. The recommendation has also been made that cars be loaded to minimum capacity only in a "four-tier" load with a "tie." The committee believes that the maximum loadings as the season progresses should not exceed 75 cars per day. Every effort will be made to prevent glutting any market.

Shipments of Miscellaneous Fruits and Vegetables Fill 40,000 Cars.

Besides over 500,000 carloads of the 30 most important fruits and vegetables shipped annually, there are about 70 less important lines, the combined shipments of which average about 28,000 cars annually. Nearly three-fourths of these miscellaneous shipments are made up of 33 lines of fresh and dried fruits and one-fourth comprises shipments of 36 lines of fresh and dried vegetables as reported by transportation companies.

While the following table does not include such strictly tropical products as bananas, of which many cars are shipped from points of importation, it is likely that some shipments of subtropical fruits, such as pineapples, include car lots of imported stock. The shipments of the 30 kinds of fruits and vegetables not listed here are given on page 73 of THE MARKET REPORTER for Jan. 29.

	1917	1918	1919
VEGETABLES.			
Artichokes	320	211	571
Lima beans	173	78	60
Beets	303	145	280
Brussels sprouts	1	5	11
Carrots	1,249	1,135	1,441
Dried carrots		2	8
Chicory	1	7	12
Broccoli	95	41	68
Dried corn		6	7
Green corn	423	265	503
Endive	79	30	58
Escarole	111	73	80
Fennel		1	11
Garlic	73	44	50
Horseradish	1	3	5
Kale	784	630	859
Leeks	1		
Lentils			1
Mixed fruits and vegetables	5,407	2,123	5,457
Mixed dried vegetables	1	1	12
Mustard greens	22	1	7
Okra	1	6	
Parsley	122	67	12
Parsnips	18	22	8
Dried peas	425	704	1,785
Dried peppers		60	86
Dried potatoes		46	28
Pumpkins	268	119	218
Radishes	333	311	297
Rhubarb	349	282	258
Romaine			3
Shallots	82	41	
Squash	170	139	128
Rutabagas	224	66	257
Turnips	837	290	628
Dried turnips		2	
Total vegetables	11,873	6,855	13,209
FRUITS.			
Apricots	330	855	2,054
Dried apricots	240	400	900
Dried apples	737	787	1,128
Blackberries	283	101	213
Currants	111	207	104
Dried currants		7	9
Dewberries	308	105	17
Elderberries		1	
Figs			2
Dried figs	184	196	254
Gooseberries	4	4	2
Huckleberries	66	93	174
Loganberries	65	163	106
Dried loganberries	1	4	
Mixed berries	1,073	113	128
Mixed dried fruit	826	626	759
Nectarines		9	16
Dried nectarines	1	2	13
Olives	4	17	89
Dried olives		38	43
Cactus pears			7
Dried pears	65	54	121
Pomegranates	4	14	47
Pineapples	26	2,048	110
Quinces	17	83	140
Raisins	4,895	5,760	10,550
Raspberries	394	581	401
Dried raspberries			3
Dried peaches	1,042	635	1,518
Dried prunes	2,282	1,705	4,825
Cranberries	702	574	1,831
Tangerines	28	64	110
Loquats		1	3
Total fruits	13,688	15,247	25,677
Grand total	25,561	22,093	38,886

DEMAND GROWING FOR SOUTHERN TYPE OF SWEET POTATO.

Finds Increasing Popularity in Northern Consuming Centers—Shipments Reviewed.

Of the 103,000,000 bus. of sweet potatoes produced in the United States during the year 1919, about 80%, or more than 80,000,000 bus., were grown in the more Southern States. Yet, consuming markets were supplied in the main by those produced in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, and also in a few local areas in southern Indiana, southern Illinois, and around Muscatine, Iowa.

In other words, the more northern sections of the sweet-potato producing area grew about 20,000,000 bus., but shipped approximately 75% of all sweet potatoes that were marketed. The Southern States, south of Virginia, northern North Carolina, and Kentucky grew the southern type of sweet potato and produced approximately 146,360 cars of 600 bus. each, yet of this amount only 4,020 cars, or less than 3% of the total production, were shipped to market.

Shipping Season Begins July 1.

The shipping season for sweet potatoes opens about July 1 with shipments of the variety known as Triumph, from southern Alabama. During the last of July or first of August, when the Yellow Jersey type of sweet potato begins to move from northeastern North Carolina, many cars of these early potatoes are sent as far westward as Kansas City, Mo. About the time the North Carolina shipping is in full blast the Eastern Shore of Virginia enters the market with the variety known as Early Carolina or Little Stem Jersey. A little later Delaware and New Jersey begin to supply the eastern markets.

New Jersey and Delaware store a part of their crop until December or January, during which time they supply the greater part of the demand in the eastern markets. It is not until after this stock of the Jersey type of potatoes, which is kept in storehouses, has been marketed, that the Porto Rico and Nancy Hall varieties, which are extensively grown in the Southern States, find increased demand in the northern markets. The States included in the southern portion of the sweet-potato area are in position to supply the northern markets with sweet potatoes of excellent quality and the northern consumer is beginning to appreciate the value of this type of potato.

The success of marketing the southern or moist, sugary type of sweet potato depends upon proper handling in the field, suitable storage methods, and the right kind of grading and packing. The slogan of the sweet-potato growers might well be: "Place a graded product of superior quality on the market."

Spinach should be handled as little as possible and each operation should be arranged to prevent bruising and breaking the leaves. Slightly wilted spinach plants can be handled with less damage than crisp, turgid ones, but excessive wilting should be avoided.

Lettuce shipments have been nearly 50% heavier than last season, owing to great increases from California and South Carolina.

Grain

CASH GRAIN PRICES DURING WEEK STRONGER THAN FUTURES.

Markets Characterized by Sharp Upturns though Trend Was Downward—More Export Sales.

Although the general trend of the grain market during the week ending Apr. 18 was downward, there were several upturns of a sensational character. On Apr. 16 there was a wild scramble to buy in the futures market, apparently a complete recovery from previous bearishness, and American prices advanced 4¢ to 5¢ while Winnipeg advanced 7¢. But most of the gain was lost on Apr. 18 and sentiment again switched to the bear side of the market.

At the close on Apr. 18 the losses for the week were as follows: Chicago: May wheat 4¼¢, July wheat 5¼¢, and May corn 1½¢; Minneapolis May wheat 6½¢; Kansas City May wheat 3¾¢; and Winnipeg May wheat 12¾¢.

Closing prices on Apr. 18 were: Chicago: May wheat $1.24½, July $1.05¼, and May corn 56⅞¢; Minneapolis May wheat $1.18; Kansas City $1.15½; and Winnipeg $1.50½.

Cash Premiums Gain.

One of the several inconsistencies during the week was that cash wheat and corn prices were stronger as compared with futures at the close of the week than they were the week before. The premium on No. 2 Red Winter wheat was 5¢ to 7¢ over Chicago May on Apr. 18, which was 1½¢ higher, relatively, than the week before. The premium on No. 2 Hard Winter was 12¢ to 14¢ over Chicago May compared with 9¢ to 10¢ the week before. No. 3 Mixed corn in the Chicago market sold at 1¼¢ to 2½¢ under May on Apr. 18, which was a gain of 2¼¢ for the week. No. 3 Yellow corn sold at ¾¢ to 1¾¢ under May, compared with 2½¢ to 4¢ under May a week ago.

The week started with sentiment among traders generally bearish, partly because of absence of buying orders. A report that exporters were reselling wheat started a free selling movement by the bears and resulted in a break of 5¢ to 6¢ for wheat and 2¢ for corn on Apr. 11.

On Apr. 12 the bearishness continued, and, notwithstanding reports that 1,500,000 bus. of wheat had been sold for export, about the only buying came from shorts as they took profits.

Bearish sentiment was encouraged on Wednesday by the British strike. Also Winnipeg wired that country holders were selling their wheat in order to anticipate the possible passage of the emergency tariff bill in the United States. It was reported that about 750,000 bus. of wheat were sold for export via the Gulf. Kansas City reported a good milling and export demand for cash wheat.

An erratic market developed on Apr. 14 and prices broke to a new low point, but rallied. It was reported that many small mills had closed down and were selling their surplus wheat. It was also reported that Argentine wheat in England was about 15¢ higher than the American price basis for wheat via the Gulf.

A break in the British strike situation on Apr. 15 caused a better feeling and induced some buying, causing an upturn from the low point and a steadier tone in the market. The passage of the emergency tariff bill in the House of Representatives after the close of the market, combined with a blizzard in the Southwest, started the market up with a wild rush of buying on Apr. 16. The market had only one side that day, and Winnipeg led with an advance of 7¢.

Market Slumps Rapidly.

On Apr. 18, however, after an advance of 2¢ on account of buying by traders on reports of damage to the growing crop in the Southwest, there was a turn to the other side and the market gave way and went down as rapidly as it advanced on Apr. 16. One of the inconsistencies of the week was that Winnipeg, the strongest market on Apr. 16, was the weakest on Apr. 18, "because of the prospect of the emergency tariff bill becoming a law."

The visible supply statement issued on Apr. 18 showed a decrease of 446,000 bus. of wheat in the United States last week. This reduced the total visible supply to 17,431,000 bus. compared with 42,416,000 a year ago. There was a decrease of 1,650,000 bus. of corn for the week, bringing the total supply down to 31,064,000 bus. compared with 5,665,000 a year ago.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Apr. 16:					
Atlantic ports [1].	531	1,187	4	139	696
Gulf ports [2].....	1,291	70	10	.....	111
Pacific ports [3]..	66	.....	.....	119	.....
Total.....	**1,888**	**1,257**	**14**	**258**	**807**
Previous week.....	3,216	1,161	11	367	137
Total July 1, 1920 to Apr. 16, 1921.....	215,118	28,090	2,603	18,393	31,019

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

Lake Navigation Opens Early.

Navigation on the Great Lakes opened earlier this year than ever before, according to the American consul at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ontario. The S. S. *Thomas Shaughnessy* of Cleveland arrived at Port Arthur and Fort William on Apr. 8 from east of the Soo. Navigation between Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth was opened on Apr. 3 by the arrival of the S. S. *Peter Reiss* at the Twin Ports. This vessel took out a cargo of 250,000 bu. of grain from Port Arthur and Fort William which it discharged at Duluth. The same vessel again cleared from Port Arthur and Fort William on Apr. 8 with a cargo of 350,000 bu. of wheat for Buffalo.

The following table shows the opening and close of navigation on the Great Lakes for the years 1914 to 1920:

Opening of navigation.	Close of navigation.
1914.....Apr. 24	1914.....Dec. 13
1915.....Apr. 17	1915.....Dec. 12
1916.....Apr. 23	1916.....Dec. 12
1917.....Apr. 30	1917.....Dec. 14
1918.....Apr. 25	1918.....Dec. 12
1919.....Apr. 17	1919.....Dec. 12
1920.....Apr. 25	1920.....Dec. 12

Tomato shipments from Florida are only about two-thirds those of last season to corresponding date because of reduced acreage and the damage caused by storms.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Apr. 15.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	146½	143⅜	139	135½	134½	137½
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	166	162	156	152	156	154
	No. 2	159	158	144	157	144	145
	No. 3	151	142	135	132	128	123
	No. 4	133	129	129	117	114	125
Northern Spring	No. 3	.....	132	124	130	.....	151
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	143	139	.....	.....	.....	136
	No. 2	143	139	135½	133	.....	134⅝
	No. 3	142⅜	139	134⅝	130⅜	131⅜	134⅛
	No. 4	141	135	131⅜	131	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	137	133	128⅜	125⅜	125	128
	No. 2	135⅜	132½	128⅜	124⅛	123⅛	127⅛
	No. 3	133½	131⅜	127	120½	123	126
	No. 4	.....	130⅜	123	122	121	122
Red Wiuter	No. 1	135	132	126½	.....	121	126
	No. 2	134½	130½	125	123	120½	125
	No. 3	.....	130⅜	124	121	118	123
St. Louis.							
Red Wintcr	No. 1	146	142½	139	130½	130	130
	No. 2	145	141	133½	129	129	129
	No. 3	142⅜	139½	132½	126½	125½	128
	No. 4	141	.....	131	124	.....	.....

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 3	55½	55½	53⅜	52½	52½	54
	No. 4	53	.....	51	50½	50½	52½
Yellow	No. 2	60	58⅜	56½	55½	55½	57
	No. 3	57	57	53½	52	53	53½
	No. 4	54	54	51⅜	50½	50	52½
Mixed	No. 3	56½	56	52⅜	52	52	53⅜
	No. 4	54½	53	50½	50	50½	52
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	51	51	.....	48	47½	48½
	No. 4	47½	48	44½	43½	44½	45½
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	53½	54	.....	48	.....	50
	No. 3	.....	52⅜	51	48	48	48½
Yellow	No. 2	55	55½	53	51½	.....	53
Mixed	No. 2	51½	53½	51	48	47½	49
	No. 3	.....	52	50	46	45	....
St. Louis.							
White	No. 2	59	58⅜	56⅜	55½	55	56
	No. 3	57	57	55	.....	.....	55½
Yellow	No. 2	.....	56	55½	53⅜	56	56
	No. 3	55	55	53½	.....	53	54
	No. 4	52½	.....	51	50	51	....

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	.....	39	37½	37	36½	37
	No. 2	38⅜	38½	37½	36⅜	36½	37
	No. 3	37½	37½	36½	35⅜	35	....
	No. 4	36⅜	.....	.....	.....	34⅜	36
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 3	33⅜	33½	.....	32½	31½	....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	38	.....	36½	35	35	....
	No. 3	.....	36	.....	33½	34½	35¼
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	40	40	.....	.....	38	38⅜
	No. 2	.....	39⅜	38	37½	37	38
	No. 3	39	38½	37½	36⅜	35½	37
	No. 4	.....	37½	34	35½	35	....

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		.....	130½	132½	.....	.....	126½
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	151	139	133	.....	.....	124

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat	May	133⅜	128¼	126⅜	123	121½	122⅜
	July	112⅜	110¼	110⅛	107	105⅜	106⅛
Corn	May	60	58⅛	56⅝	55⅜	55⅝	55⅞
	July	63⅜	61⅜	60⅝	58⅜	59½	58⅜
Oats	May	37⅜	37	36⅛	35⅛	35⅜	35⅞
	July	39⅜	38⅛	37⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37
Kansas City.							
Wheat	May	124⅜	118⅜	117⅜	113⅛	112⅜	113⅛
	July	106⅛	103⅛	103⅛	100⅛	98	98⅜
Corn	May	52⅜	50⅜	49⅜	47⅜	48	48⅜
	July	56⅜	54⅜	53⅜	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜
Oats	May	36⅜	34	33⅜	32	33⅜	33⅜
	July	.....	.....	.....	.....	33½	33⅜

Hay and Feed

VERY LITTLE TRADING DONE ON WEEK'S HAY MARKETS.

Local City Trade Supplying Bulk of Orders—Receipts Reported as Generally Light.

An abundance of pasturage and the relatively high price of hay compared to prices asked for grain and feedstuffs resulted in an extremely light demand during the week ending Apr. 16. With the exception of the local city trade, the hay business was practically at a standstill in several markets.

The carload receipts in principal markets, with few exceptions, show no material improvement over those of the previous week as is shown in the weekly comparative statement below:

Cities.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 9.	Cities.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 9.
New York	122	221	Omaha	30	50
Baltimore	13	15	Minneapolis		
Cincinnati	172	241	St. Paul	47	112
Jacksonville	59	35	St. Louis	160	237
Chicago	287	217	Los Angeles	96	75

Timothy Receipts Absorbed.

Timothy.—Generally speaking timothy receipts were well absorbed, and fairly complete clearances of yards and terminals in most of the markets resulted in steady prices. While few advances were noted, reports received indicate that choice hay frequently commanded a premium. The lower grades without exception were dull and in several markets heavily discounted. This condition in a measure may be due to the fact that trading was largely confined to the supplying of a discriminating local demand and that orders from the interior were few. It was thought that the recent storm would seriously interfere with country loadings, hence buyers were more inclined to anticipate their immediate requirements. Little encouragement as to prospects for higher prices was given by receivers to country shippers, because it is expected that the run of hay will become heavier as soon as the planting season is over.

St. Louis reported very light receipts of good quality hay which was in excellent demand. Southeastern markets were lower on increased offerings from Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. Volume of business was small and large purchases in the immediate future are not looked for, though stocks are not heavy. The arrivals in New York by river boats contained little choice hay, and the market was described as dull and depressed by plentiful supplies of low grades. Invoices are light because seeding operations are preventing baling and shipping operations, and rather light receipts for next week are indicated. Receipts in Kansas City were only 26 cars for the entire week. The shipping demand shows a slight improvement in that market.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa were light. As the reduced freight rates now in effect will be canceled Apr. 30 a fairly heavy movement is expected from sections from which these rates apply in order to obtain the benefit of the low rate. While much of the last year's crop remains in farmers' hands, increased receipts of new crop alfalfa are reported in a few markets. The demand for the poorer grades was dull. Strictly No. 1 was quoted $5 higher than last week in the Cincinnati market. Extra fancy dairy sold as high as $30 per ton on Apr. 16 in Kansas City. A good demand for all grades was noted in Omaha. Prices on the whole are firm to higher, and with stocks and arrivals in several markets scarcely heavy enough to make a market no serious break in prices during the coming week was looked for by the trade.

Prairie.—A slightly better demand was noted for prairie hay during the week Prices no doubt would have advanced because of the light receipts, but the availability of considerable low-priced timothy and clover mixed hay counteracted this condition. In Kansas City a much better demand was noted at slightly higher prices, and the opinion was expressed that if light receipts continue prices will probably advance. The demand in Omaha is confined to top grades, which show an advance over last week. Southwestern markets report a very light movement, with prices practically unchanged. The shipping demand, as for other kinds of hay, is light.

Straw.—Prices of straw of all descriptions were well sustained in Baltimore on moderate receipts. In Chicago it became necessary to make reductions in order to move arrivals, which were double those of last week. Philadelphia and the majority of the markets report light arrivals, with prices firm on fairly good request. Quoted prices: Wheat straw—$11 Chicago, $8 Oklahoma City, $12 Cincinnati, $14.50 Baltimore, $15.50 Pittsburgh, $14 Richmond, $17 Chattanooga, $18 Philadelphia; oat straw—$13 Chicago, $9 Oklahoma City, $18 Cincinnati, $16 Baltimore, $15.50 Pittsburgh, $17 Chattanooga, $18 Philadelphia: rye straw—$14 Chicago, $12 Cincinnati, $16.75 Baltimore, $16 Pittsburgh, $17 Chattanooga, $19 New York, $19.50 Philadelphia.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS APR. 16.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Jacksonville.	Atlanta.	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	30.50	25.00	.....	26.00	29.50	30.00	23.00	24.50	21.75	23.00	19.00	[2] 19.25	26.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	29.00	24.00	23.25	25.50	29.00	29.00	22.00	22.00	20.50	21.50	18.00	17.00	24.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	28.50	22.00	22.25	25.00	28.00	27.00	21.00	20.50	.....	18.50	17.00	15.00	21.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	29.00	21.00	20.25	26.00	29.00	29.00	21.00	21.00	18.50	21.00	17.50	16.00	23.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	26.00	.....	18.50	24.50	28.00	25.00	19.50	20.00	18.50	18.00	16.00	15.00	20.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	22.50	.....	15.50	24.00	.....	.....	14.50	20.00	18.50	18.00	16.00	[2] 13.50	20.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	32.00	23.50	.....	.....	23.00	19.00	[2] 22.25	25.00	20.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	30.00	22.00	.....	.....	21.00	17.00	19.00	23.00	17.50	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	26.00	15.00	.....	.....	17.00	15.00	15.25	19.00	11.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	15.50	14.00	20.00	12.50	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	11.25	16.00	10.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	10.00	[2] 8.50	.....	11.50	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	25.00	23.75	25.00	25.00	27.00	28.00	22.00	23.00	21.50	17.50	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	25.50	27.75	27.50	28.00	28.00	25.00	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	25.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	28.00	22.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	16.25	18.00	15.00	32.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.00	22.00	24.00	25.00	27.50	30.00	22.00	21.00	20.00	16.25	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	30.00	26.00	30.00	32.00	32.00	24.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	22.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	30.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	17.75	20.00	15.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	21.30	.....	22.00	.....	.....	20.00	19.00	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	42.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.50	[2] 41.30	39.00	38.50	34.00	40.00	37.00	37.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	35.50	33.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....	32.50	34.50	31.50	.....	28.50	30.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	33.50	33.50	.....	.....	27.50	25.00	29.25	30.00	33.00	28.00	.....	.....	27.50	.....	31.00
Peanut (39%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	36.00	36.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	24.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	[2] 18.00	21.00	19.00	28.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	39.62	39.20	39.00	39.00	.....	.....	35.30	[2] 36.43	.....	31.50	.....	.....	34.50	.....	.....
Hominy feed	28.00	28.25	27.00	27.50	28.00	22.00	[2] 26.00	.....	21.50	.....	.....	19.50	16.50	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	33.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	28.00	21.00	26.25	.....	.....	[2] 29.00	.....
Beet pulp	33.00	32.00	30.50	.....	38.00	.....	31.00	30.00	34.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

FEED PRICES CONTINUE DECLINES UNDER DULL DEMAND.

Supplies Sufficient for All Needs—Wheat Feed Prices Sink to New Low Levels.

During the week ending Apr. 16 the feed market continued its downward course. Prices with few exceptions were lower, caused by a dull demand and a liberality of offerings. Immediate needs appear less than production, even though operations of flour and other mills are below normal, hence the further recession in prices. Until mills decide to store their feed, or dealers with storage space deem it advisable to make investment purchases, a reaction is not likely to occur.

Substantial orders for future shipment from the country trade, to be used to a certain extent by jobbers and wholesale dealers as a hedge against purchases for earlier deliveries, coupled with advancing grain markets, would probably result in a turn for the better, but as long as the demand from the interior is lacking or confined only to immediate requirements a heavy inquiry from the wholesale trade is unlikely.

Rain Helps Pastures.

Ample rains during the past few weeks have been beneficial to pastures, and with stocks of practically all feeds in good supply the trade expects the bulk of inquiries to be for high-grade supplements rather than for the ready-ration or less meritorious feeds.

Transportation conditions are excellent, and the resumption of lake navigation has resulted in increased offerings, lake and rail delivery basis, at lower cost. Buyers, however, displayed but limited interest, in spite of this inducement.

Wheat mill feeds.—Bran and middlings were again quoted lower than the previous

week. Flour middlings and reddog suffered declines along with standard middlings partly because of the fact that the demand for these feeds from sections where swine are fed has been exceedingly light. While usually quoted at a premium over bran at this time of the year, the price of middlings in many markets was from $1 to $2 less than the price asked for bran. Durum flour middlings commanded about the same price as standard middlings. Bran and middlings for season shipment may be obtained at about $2.50 less than what is asked for transit stuff, being quoted at $22 and $21.50 delivered Philadelphia rate points, with immediate lake and rail shipment at $23.30 and $22.30, respectively, same rate basis. Stocks in the interior were reported as light, though fully ample for immediate needs. The demand generally was dull, with quotations the lowest for many years.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The slightly improved future shipment demand for cottonseed meal and cake, noticeable during the early part of the week, was halted as soon as prices for southern shipment were advanced. Buyers turned their attention to transit shipments and to stocks at Buffalo and other markets available for immediate shipment at slightly lower prices.

The volume of business is still small in the principal markets where this feed is handled and exportations are below those of former years. Southern markets report a rather free movement to farmers for fertilizer purposes, with the dairy trade buying only small lots. Hulls were slightly weaker, with the movement slow.

Linseed meal.—Linseed meal was quotably unchanged, but the market was very dull, and concessions were readily obtainable for the asking. The oil market was also inactive and was an influence toward easier meal prices. Export business was materially curtailed. Production, while below normal, is sufficient to cause a surplus which jobbers as well as mills are apparently anxious to dispose of. The 32% and 33% meal was quoted at about $37 f. o. b. Chicago; the 34% at $38 and the 31% was offered in northeastern territory at $40 for prompt and April and $39 for May shipment. The demand from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Northwest, usually a good outlet, has been light.

Hominy feed.—Under the influence of a lower corn market, prices for hominy feed were easier. The demand has been fairly good for prompt shipment. There was some inquiry for 30 and 60 day shipment, but prospective buyers submitted extremely low bids. The present output is not large, as mills now operating are not running at anywhere near capacity. Yellow hominy feed was quoted about 50¢ less than white hominy. Interior dealers report stocks as good and the demand as slow.

Gluten Feed Prices Reduced.

Gluten feed.—The reduction in the price of gluten feed by several manufacturers as announced last week caused other mills to reduce prices to the same extent. The demand for immediate shipment is said to be good; for 14 and 30 day shipment, not so good. Orders may be booked at present price or that prevailing on date of shipment. A substantial business is reported booked at the lower quotations though on account of the large stocks of grain in the country a rather poor market for this feed is looked for during the next few months. The finished product is in light request and production is estimated at from 35% to 45% of normal. Stocks at mills are not considered heavy. Retail dealers appear well supplied.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal demand remains quiet and scattered, no particular territory predominating. Mixed feed manufacturers are still an unimportant factor. Offerings, because of light production, were not urgent and prices were stable. Southwestern markets report that considerable brown alfalfa, which is selling around $8 per ton, is being ground into meal. No. 2 meal was offered freely at $5 less than No. 1. Supplies at shipping points are in excess of present requirements.

Beet pulp.—There was little change in the beet-pulp situation. A few sales of imported pulp at $30 f. o. b. Philadelphia were reported but the inquiry for this feed in most markets was so dull that most of the quotations merely represented asked prices with a range of $32 to $38 in southeastern markets and $30 to $32 in northeastern territory. The demand was spasmodic and for small quantities only. Stocks remain very good for this time of the year.

SURVEY OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from front page.)

vailing prices and market conditions, which in many instances do not permit returns in excess of the cost of preparing and delivering hay to market, it is thought by many dealers in the central western States that a considerable part of this alfalfa will not be baled and marketed. On the west coast the movement of alfalfa has been about normal, and it is estimated that not over 25% of last year's crop remains unsold. New hay is being marketed in the southern part of California.

Prairie About Half Marketed.

While reports from Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma indicate that 70% to 75% of the prairie hay has been marketed in those States, the reports from the whole prairie section show that only 50% to 55% of the crop intended for market had been shipped up to Apr. 1, thus leaving about one-half of the crop yet to be moved. The estimated percentages of hay to be marketed in the various prairie producing States, compared with the estimate of Jan. 1, are as follows:

	Apr. 1.	Jan. 1.		Apr. 1.	Jan. 1.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*		*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Montana..	60	85	Minnesota	45	70
Wisconsin	60	85	South Da-		
Missouri..	40	75	kota....	50	70
Kansas...	40	75	California.	50	65
Iowa.....	50	75	Arkansas..	20	55
Nebraska.	45	70	Texas.....	30	55
North Da-			Oklahoma	40	55
kota....	50	75			

Price Decline Continues.

The price decline which began last May has continued and the average price of No 1 timothy at the principal markets, which was about $29.50 per ton at the beginning of the year, is now about $25.25, or $19 per ton lower than at the corresponding time last year. Alfalfa has declined from $27.50 for No. 1 on Jan. 1 to about $24.25 per ton at the present time compared with $37 on Apr. 1, 1920. Prairie is practically unchanged at about $16 per ton as the average price of No. 1 Upland. However, this is a decline of $13 from the high price reached in May, 1920. Taken altogether, hay prices are lower than at any other time during the past two years.

There are three important factors which are contributing to the present almost stagnant market situation. First in importance seems to be the high freight rates; second, the financial situation; and third, the open winter which prevailed throughout the country.

Freight rates on many shipments are equal to or greater than the price of the hay delivered on board cars at point of shipment. While producers in western alfalfa States can obtain but $3 to $5 per ton for their hay in the stack, it must sell at $25 to $27 per ton in Texas or other southern consuming sections to cover handling and transportation charges. The serious financial situation in many consuming sections has greatly curtailed the purchase of hay by a large number of consumers and the mild winter has made it possible for them to carry their stock through on local forage.

Another factor which is helping to widen the margin between the price paid the producer and the price paid by the consumer is heavy handling charges. Baling costs are being lowered in some sections but are still $3 to $4 per ton on an average. Commission charges have not been lowered from the point to which they were advanced when hay was selling on a much higher level. Wholesalers have been unable to work on a much lower margin of profit because of heavy rejection losses. Retail dealers in many instances have installed expensive equipment and are trying to maintain as wide a margin of gross profit as formerly. By the time the hay reaches the consumer he is unable to pay the price asked because of his own decreased buying power.

Outlook Continues Uncertain.

No definite statement can be given as to the future course of the market, but some of the following factors will probably control its movement. The prices of all hays are rapidly approaching the lowest point at which the producer can sell without entailing considerable loss. Prairie hay has already reached that point, for it is reported that no effort will be made to ship much of the hay yet remaining unmarketed, as the cost of baling and transportation in many sections now equals the selling price. The sections favored with lower freight rates can probably supply the requirements of the markets at a price which will allow a small margin to cover partly the cost of harvesting. Many teams are idle and numbers of mines are closed, which is curtailing the demand from cities and mining sections.

It is reported that if hay could be sold cheaper than grain, which is not now possible in many sections, a greater demand would develop for hay. Lowered freight rates are claimed to be the only solution for this part of the difficulty. If rates are lowered there is some question as to whether the buyer or the seller would reap the benefit. Supply and demand would no doubt be the determining factors. Altogether it seems improbable that any decided advance in prices will occur, while at the same time, for the reasons already stated, prices seem to be as low as producers can accept without entailing heavy losses.

Straight Cowpeas Bring Best Prices.

As usual, straight or unmixed varieties of cowpea seed are selling at 40¢ to 75¢ per 100 lbs. more than mixed varieties this season and are more difficult to obtain.

Buy and sell seed by the 100 lbs. and avoid disputes over the number of pounds to be considered as a bushel.

Seeds

DEMAND FOR CLOVER AND GRASS SEED NEARLY OVER.

Selling Season has held on Longer than Expected—More Red and Crimson Clover Imported.

A perceptible slackening up in the sales of clover and grass seed was evident in many sections during the week ending Apr. 16. In a few other sections in the Eastern and North Central States there still was a fairly good demand, which helped to maintain prices at the preceding week's level. The selling season, in general, has held on longer than expected and belated arrivals of red clover have been fairly well absorbed.

Imports of Red Clover.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Over 500,000 lbs. of red clover arrived at New York during the week. Present c. i. f. New York quotations on French seed are lower than the Toledo October option and the opinion is expressed that some seedsmen are continuing to buy this imported seed for the fall trade. Most seedsmen, however, are endeavoring to close out their stocks before the spring demand is entirely over. Some cities report that only express shipments of clover seed are now being made in order to get them to growers in time for planting.

Approximately 88,000 lbs. of crimson clover were received in New York from France during the week.

Alfalfa Prices Irregular.

Alfalfa prices were higher in a few cities and lower in others than during the preceding week. About 105,000 lbs. were exported to Holland. In the Utah-Idaho districts most of the higher grades are reported to have been sold, several large deals having been consummated during the last few weeks.

Grasses.—Interest in timothy was revived during the week and prices advanced about 50¢ per 100 lbs. A bigger gain, however, was made in Kentucky bluegrass prices as spot stocks became more difficult to locate. If actual stocks are as small as reported there should be a good demand for the new crop that will be stripped in June. More Canada bluegrass than usual is being used in lawn-grass mixtures and prices advanced recently $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. Fancy seed is now being quoted at $19 in Buffalo, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Solid redtop seed advanced about 50¢ in sympathy with higher prices for unhulled seed.

Golden Millet Prices Drop.

Millets and sorgos.—Golden millet prices dropped about 15¢ per 100 lbs. in a few cities, whereas prices for other kinds were fairly well maintained. The carload business from Missouri Valley jobbing points is starting up but has not made much headway. As in the case of clover and grass seed, buyers want to be sure of an outlet for millet and sorgo seed before placing their orders. Amber, orange, and sumac sorgo seed continue to be neglected but prices nevertheless remain at the same low levels.

Seed grains.—The seed grain selling season is practically over and more attention is being paid to seed corn as the planting season progresses northward. Seed prices are a little easier in sympathy with prices of corn for feeding and manufacturing purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APR. 16.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 16, 1920.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 16, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	21.65	21.00	20.00	21.50	19.00	19.00	21.50	18.00	18.00	51.75	47.00
Alsike clover	22.00	19.50	24.00	22.00	23.35	21.00	22.00	24.00	23.00	25.00	24.50	21.00	25.00	51.95	40.50
White clover	60.00	55.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	70.00	60.00	75.00	60.00	62.70	48.00
Crimson clover	7.00	7.00	6.75	8.50	.....	8.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.15	18.00
Sweet clover	10.00	9.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	8.50	10.00	8.50	8.50	10.50	11.50	15.00	33.05	25.00
Lespedeza	.....	25.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	28.00
Alfalfa	16.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	19.50	22.00	17.25	18.50	18.00	20.00	20.00	39.10	24.50
Grasses:															
Timothy	7.25	7.25	7.75	7.25	6.90	7.00	6.50	6.50	7.15	6.50	7.00	6.00	7.50	13.30	11.50
Redtop	14.50	14.00	15.50	14.75	15.00	15.00	13.90	16.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	18.00	19.30	15.00
Kentucky bluegrass	32.00	30.00	32.00	32.00	34.00	30.00	33.00	34.50	30.00	30.00	30.00	36.00	28.00	29.35	24.75
Orchard grass	15.00	14.00	16.00	15.25	14.00	16.00	14.25	15.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	.....	18.00	24.90	28.50
Italian rye grass	6.75	6.00	.....	7.75	.....	8.00	7.50	8.50	.....	7.00	8.75	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	7.00	6.00	.....	7.75	.....	8.00	7.50	8.50	8.50	7.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	25.00	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	35.65	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	.....	16.00	18.00	.....	18.00	29.10	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	4.25	4.25	.....	3.60	3.00	.....	2.35	2.60	2.25	1.65	2.75	.....	.....	5.90	5.50
Common millet	3.50	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	1.75	2.15	1.75	1.50	2.50	.....	.....	3.90	4.50
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.15	2.00	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	3.75	5.25
Hungarian millet	3.75	4.50	.....	3.60	.....	.....	3.10	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.90	6.25
Japanese millet	7.50	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	8.00	7.00	.....	6.50	7.50	.....	.....	13.75	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.10	2.00	1.50	2.25	.....	.....	3.70	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.60	1.40	2.00	.....	.....	3.15	4.50
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	1.85	1.50	.....	.....	.....	3.40	4.25
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.30	5.00
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.85	1.25	2.25	.....	.....	3.15	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.85	1.35	2.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.65	2.50	.....	.....	3.40	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	3.50	2.80	2.75	4.00	.....	.....	13.75	14.25
Rape	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.75	9.25	8.00	8.75	9.00	9.50	9.50	8.25	.....	6.50	12.30	9.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	10.00	10.00	.....	12.00	15.00	.....	12.25	13.50	.....	.....	18.25	.....	14.00	29.55	19.00
Common vetch	5.00	5.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	6.75	8.00	.....	10.00	10.25	.....	6.00	10.30	7.50
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.25	4.50	.....	4.20	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	.....	3.75	.....	5.00	5.95	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.40	5.40	4.75	5.00	.....	.....	.....	10.15	6.25
Soy beans	.....	3.75	4.00	.....	.....	4.25	1.75	10.00	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	9.65	4.50
Seed potatoes	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	8.50	3.15
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.55	1.65	1.35	.....	2.00	1.40	2.15	1.40	1.75	2.10	.....	3.35	3.10	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.25	2.15	.....	.....	2.25	.....	2.10	3.65	2.85
Seed oats	.....	.75	.75	.75	.....	.50	.65	.70	.75	.65	1.10	.....	.90	1.35	.95
Seed barley	.....	1.30	.....	1.35	1.20	.....	1.05	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.90	.....	1.30	2.10	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	1.85	1.65	2.40	.....	.....	1.70	2.45	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.55	.....	1.55	.....	.....	1.70	1.75	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1.85

[1] Northern grown.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Apr. 9.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$18.00	$15.00
Raleigh, N. C.	17.00	16.00
Clinton, N. C.	.....	17.00
Monroe, N. C.	17.50	16.00
New Bern, N. C.	.....	16.00
Tarboro, N. C.	.....	16.00
Charleston, S. C.	16.00	16.00
Anderson, S. C.	18.00	17.50
Bishopville, S. C.	.....	16.00
Camden, S. C.	18.00	16.00
Greenville, S. C.	19.00	16.00
Laurens, S. C.	18.00	15.00
Manning, S. C.	18.00	.....
St. Matthews, S. C.	18.00	14.00
Westminster, S. C.	.....	18.00
Little Rock, Ark.	.....	12.00
Blytheville, Ark.	16.00	14.00
Forrest City, Ark.	16.00	.....
Newport, Ark.	.....	14.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	16.00	.....
Greenville, Miss.	16.00	15.00
Greenwood, Miss.	16.00	14.00
Memphis, Tenn.	18.00	16.00
Brownsville, Tenn.	16.00	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn.	16.00	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	20.00	18.00
Toccoa, Ga.	.....	20.00
Albertville, Ala.	20.00	16.00
Enterprise, Ala.	23.00	18.00
Opp, Ala.	.....	12.00
Tuscumbia, Ala.	.....	16.00
Dallas, Tex.	18.00	18.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	17.00	15.00
Sweetwater, Tex.	.....	15.00
Jefferson, Tex.	.....	15.00
Guthrie, Okla.	14.00	12.00
McAlester, Okla.	.....	14.00
New Orleans, La.	20.00	.....

To market cowpea seed at a premium plant straight or unmixed varieties, harvest them in time, thrash or hull without breaking or splitting the seed, clean thoroughly, and pack in new even-weight bags, well sewed, of 120 to 150 lbs. each.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Apr. 1–15.	July 1–Apr. 15.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	1,700	510,100
Canada bluegrass	131,100	1,064,700
Awnless brome-grass	.....	8,600
Alsike clover	600,900	3,658,800
Crimson clover	55,000	2,842,600
Red clover	1,677,900	11,203,800
White clover	32,500	105,900
White and alsike clover mixtures	.....	1,600
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	8,300
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	6,300	7,700
Broom-corn millet	.....	1,100
Foxtail millet	52,100	426,300
Grass mixtures	3,300	3,300
Rape	218,900	3,299,300
Redtop	.....	200
English rye grass	22,400	1,233,000
Italian rye grass	.....	476,100
Hairy vetch	26,100	687,000
Spring vetch	145,200	262,600

Cotton

PRICES FOR SPOTS AND FUTURES ADVANCE DURING WEEK.

Census Bureau Report for March Shows American Consumption Reached 437,933 Bales.

During the week ending Apr. 16 prices for spot cotton advanced about ½¢ per lb. and prices for future contracts advanced about ½¢ per lb. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.18¢ per lb. on Apr. 16 compared with 10.84¢ at the close of the previous week and 42.26¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

On the New York Cotton Exchange May future contracts advanced 51 points during the week and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 55 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.09d. per lb. on Apr. 15 compared with 7.72d. the previous week and 25.86d. for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales during the week were about 65% greater than for the previous week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 88,071 bales compared with 53,389 bales the previous week and 49,026 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Reports from commercial sources indicate that the demand for cotton goods continues small and that prices remained fairly steady during the week.

Census Consumption Report.

On Thursday, Apr. 14, the Bureau of the Census issued its monthly preliminary report showing the consumption of cotton for March, together with certain other statistics. The figures show that during the month of March American mills consumed 437,933 bales, exclusive of linters, compared with 575,789 bales for March, 1920, and 433,485 bales for March, 1919. The total number consumed by American mills from Aug. 1 to Mar. 31, amounted to 3,167,351 bales, exclusive of linters, against 4,230,799 bales for the corresponding period in 1919–20. The number of bales reported in manufacturing establishments on Mar. 31, was 1,337,790 compared with 1,853,996 bales for the same day last year; and the number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 5,235,360 compared with 3,249,197 bales in 1920. Active spindles were reported as 32,104,946 compared with 34,697,812 for the corresponding period in 1920.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1920–21	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
August	483,193	497,319	534,971	569,488
September	457,647	491,069	489,962	522,389
October	399,837	556,041	440,354	584,946
November	332,057	491,250	455,611	590,427
December	294,851	511,711	472,908	516,498
January	366,270	594,921	556,883	525,947
February	395,563	515,699	433,295	510,084
March	437,933	575,789	433,485	571,443

Closing Future Prices for Apr. 16 and for the corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919[1]	1921	1920	1919[1]
May	12.26	42.25	27.39	11.94	41.40	26.45
July	12.80	39.85	25.25	12.41	39.97	24.50
October	13.32	37.00	23.50	12.86	36.85	22.90
December	13.72	35.89	23.50	13.14	35.76	22.61

[1] Apr. 17.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Apr. 16, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Apr. 16, in each of the markets as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	250	225	225	250	250	300	200	400	250	255
Strict Good Middling	250	200	175	200	200	200	250	150	300	225	215
Good Middling	200	150	125	150	150	150	150	100	200	175	155
Strict Middling	100	75	75	75	100	75	75	50	50	75	75
Middling	**11.38**	**11.25**	**11.63**	**10.75**	**11.25**	**10.50**	**10.80**	**11.15**	**11.70**	**11.38**	**11.18**
	Off[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	125	125	100	150	125	125	150	100	125	125	125
Low Middling	300	275	200	300	225	250	275	200	250	275	255
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	400	375	300	400	425	350	375	300	350	350	363
Good Ordinary [2]	500	475	400	500	525	450	450	400	450	450	460
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	53
Strict Middling	175	150	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	148
Middling [2]	300	250	300	250	175	250	250	250	250	300	258
Strict Low Middling [2]	450	350	425	350	325	350	400	400	350	425	383
Low Middling [2]	550	450	475	450	425	450	500	500	500	475	478
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	250	225	250	225	125	200	200	250	250	250	223
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	325	225	250	300	350	350	350	318
Middling [2]	500	500	450	450	275	400	400	400	450	425	425
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	325	300	300	275	125	250	300	300	300	325	280
Strict Middling [2]	425	400	400	375	225	350	375	400	400	425	378
Middling [2]	525	500	500	500	275	450	500	500	500	500	475
Sales for week, bales	1,921	961	1,334	360	9,650	3,977	33,585	27,265	4,969	4,049	[3]88,071

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meaut that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 15.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,007,170	6,139,193
Port stocks	1,417,870	1,190,972
Interior receipts	6,072,655	6,302,636
Interior stocks	1,623,685	1,179,538
Into sight	8,795,225	10,378,977
Northern spinners' takings	1,420,859	2,396,458
Southern spinners' takings	2,264,313	3,087,527
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,431,408	4,469,607

Exports for the week ending Apr. 15 amounted to 88,753 bales, compared with 71,854 bales the previous week and 116,794 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 15 amounted to 3,912,683 bales, compared with 5,442,388 bales in 1919–20.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Apr. 15, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Middling Fair	----	----	2	10
Strict Good Middling	62	4	41	193
Good Middling	1,782	47	478	1,349
Strict Middling	11,923	142	4,412	3,216
Middling	41,282	679	9,159	4,386
Strict Low Middling	38,196	2,082	9,783	3,276
Low Middling	9,086	632	2,743	3,179
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,589	26	1,771	228
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,949	83	1,803	269
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	2	3	5
Total	108,901	3,697	30,195	16,111

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Apr. 15, at the port of New York were 125,453 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 41,157 bales; at the port of New Orleans 395,452 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 348,166 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

An increased demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in those two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	13
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1⅛ ins	13
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1⅛ ins	14½
Middling, spotted and light tinged, 1⅛ ins	10⅝
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins	13
Low Middling, California, 1⅛ to 1⅛ ins	10
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1⅛ ins	22
Middling, 1⅛ to 1⅛ ins	20
Middling, fair color, 1⅛ to 1⅛ ins	18
Strict Low Middling, blue, 1⅛ ins	8
Middling, 1⅛ ins	12½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 11.38¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11.25¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1⅛ ins	100	75
1⅛ ins	300	275
1⅛ ins	550	475

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted nominally at 40¢ per lb. at Savannah.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Apr. 15.

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,305,411	2,771,195
France	488,252	497,857
Germany	821,054	318,754
Italy	420,787	415,708
Japan and China	313,222	660,633
Other countries	613,947	778,221
Total	3,912,683	5,442,388

Imports of Foreign Cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 31.

[500-lb. bales.]

	1920–21	1919–20
Egypt	54,955	409,574
Peru	18,398	55,276
China	13,444	29,195
Mexico	84,971	63,112
All other countries	11,743	18,310
Total	183,511	566,467

Foreign Markets

BRITISH PLAN INSPECTION OF ALL CONDENSED MILK IMPORTS.

Minister of Health Makes New Regulations which are Expected to be Enforced Soon.

The British Minister of Health has recently drawn up a new draft of regulations with reference to the importation of condensed milk, including evaporated and concentrated milk, but excluding dried milk. The provisions of the proposed regulations pertain only to condensed milk imported for human consumption and not to condensed milk which is to be reexported or to be used only for manufacturing purposes. Although the new regulations have not yet been officially announced it is believed that the British Minister of Health will issue notice of their enforcement in the near future.

Samples Given Chemical Analysis.

Under the proposed regulations no person in England or Wales can import condensed milk for human consumption unless the composition of the milk complies with the standards set forth and unless the milk is contained in a receptacle labeled in the manner prescribed. Samples of all importations of condensed milk will be taken by an officer of customs and excise and delivered to the Government chemist for analysis. Pending the result of the chemical analysis the consignment of condensed milk from which the sample was taken can not be removed from the place where it was deposited without the written permission of the sanitary authority.

Whenever a sample of condensed milk intended for human consumption does not comply with the required standards, or whenever the milk is deposited in a ship or warehouse contrary to the provisions of the regulations, the sanitary officer or the officer of customs and excise may serve a notice on the master of the ship or the importer requiring that the consignment shall not be removed without the written consent of the sanitary authority.

Outline of Required Standards.

The first schedule of the regulations applies to standards for condensed milk. In this schedule all condensed milk must comply with one of the following standards:

Description.	Milk fat, not less than—	Percentage by weight of all milk solids including fat, not less than—
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
(1) Full cream, unsweetened.	7.8	26.5
(2) Full cream, sweetened...	9.0	30.0
(3) Skimmed, unsweetened..	.....	20.0
(4) Skimmed, sweetened.....	.....	26.0

The second schedule of the regulations applies to the rules with respect to labeling the condensed milk. An entire copy of the draft regulations as made by the British minister of health will be sent to anyone interested upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets for G-32621.

Winnipeg, Canada, Business Men Organize Produce Exchange.

More than 40 business men of the city of Winnipeg have recently formed themselves into an organization which will be known as the Winnipeg Produce Exchange, calculated to function along lines similar to those followed by the New York Produce Exchange, according to the American consul general at that station.

Headquarters will be established, where the business of the organization will be conducted and where various sorts of country produce, including butter, eggs, and poultry, will be bought and sold. Officials of various wholesale produce and packing houses in Winnipeg will be officers of the new organization. In establishing prices for various products similar exchanges in the United States and Canada will be consulted.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL RAISERS HAVE ADOPTED NEW PLAN.

Wool Growers Hold Conference—Will Act in Concert with Realisation Association.

A conference of wool growers was held in Melbourne during the second week of March for the purpose of finding a remedy for declining wool prices and of considering the serious position of the wool industry throughout the Commonwealth.

It was disclosed at the conference that since marketing of the current year's clip began in October, 1920, about 500,000 bales of wool have been offered in Australia of which only 278,000 bales, or slightly more than one-half, have been sold on the spot. The Commonwealth warehouses are said to contain 800,000 bales, in addition to which there are the stocks still at the stations, on the water, and in London.

With an enormous residue of old clips in existence, the current clip going into consumption sluggishly, and a new clip growing, it is not surprising that owners of existing stocks are becoming concerned about the immediate future. It was pointed out that in the near future more wool will be available than consumers are capable of buying or absorbing.

According to a resolution passed at the conference the Realisation Association and the Commonwealth growers intend to act in concert. The conference resolved that the allocation of the quantities of wool for auction in England and Australia shall be arranged by the British and Australian boards of the British Australian Wool Realisation Association and that the quantities allocated to the Australian auctions must not be less than the British offerings. If the Australian and British boards together with the Wool Selling Brokers of Australia can not agree as to the minimum reserve prices, the question will be referred to an appeal board composed of members of the Selling Brokers and the Realisation Association, including the chairman of the latter, who has the deciding vote. It was agreed that the plan adopted at the conference would operate to the end of September, 1922, when the position would be reviewed. The Yorkshire observer states "that there appears to be little doubt, therefore, that for the next 17 months the wools to be offered in England and Australia will be subject to strict control, equal in quantity, and marketed subject to reserve prices, which insure that growers will not sell below what is considered to be the cost of production."

NORWAY BELIEVED GOOD MARKET FOR AMERICAN ORANGES.

American Consul Thinks Fruit Will Prove Popular—California Valencias Favored.

There is a steady demand in Norway for all kinds of fresh fruit, states the American consul at Christiania. By reason of the long and severe winter comparatively little fruit is produced in Norway and therefore the fruit consumed is mostly imported from southern countries, particularly Spain and Italy. Since the beginning of the war, however, the United States has come to be considered a source of fine grades of eating apples.

The possibility of building up a trade in citrus fruits in Norway is confined to oranges, lemons, and grapefruit. California oranges have been introduced in Norway in comparatively limited quantities and then only from London or Hamburg. The quantities imported have been restricted because of the indirect importation. It is said that the only variety of California oranges hitherto imported into Norway is the Washington Navel, which is not considered suitable for distant shipment and is considered too expensive for popular consumption.

Would Escape European Competition.

There are excellent prospects, however, for the development of a large trade in the California Valencia orange as this variety ripens as early as May and would not come into competition with European fruit. Norwegian importers are planning to introduce this American fruit during the coming summer. It is estimated that after the California Valencia is introduced as a summer fruit Norway will take more than 100 carloads or 45,000 boxes during the season.

Oranges should find a ready sale in June, a somewhat decreased demand in July, August, and September but an increased sale in October and an extremely good sale in November with extra quantities for storing until Christmas. Good oranges are always scarce at Christmas time and since there is a large demand for them at that season the California Valencia would undoubtedly find a ready market.

India To Open Arid Lands To Cultivation Through Irrigation.

A movement to open up large areas of arid land has recently been started in India, according to a report from the American commercial attaché in India. Initial plans for an extensive irrigation project have been formulated and will be carried out under the supervision of Government engineers. It is planned to throw a dam across the Indus River about 300 miles above its mouth. About 5,000,000 acres of valley land, which because of inadequate moisture are practically barren at present, will be irrigated.

Among other things, it is planned to plant at least 750,000 acres of the best land of the irrigated district to high grade, long staple cotton similar to the best strains now being grown in Egypt. With an adequate supply of water assured, the Indus valley should become one of the world's largest long staple cotton producing districts.

Shipments of spinach have been just about double those of last season, all the principal States except California showing heavy increases. Most of the current supply is from Virginia.

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